THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 263

PORTUGAL WANTS PARTICIPATION IN ARMS CONFERENCE

Request Made Through Minister That Country Be Included in the Discussion of the Far East Will Probably Be Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Portugal has asked, through Viscount D'Alte, her Minister to the United States, to be admitted to the Conference on the limitation of armament and to the discussion of Pacific and Far East questions because of her possessions in the Far East. The State Department will take up this matter with the principal powers. It has already taken action with regard to the admission of Belgium and The Netherlands, and although all of the powers have not been heard from officially on the subject, it is not believed that there will be any objection to their presence at the Far East parleys.

As a matter of fact, Portugal and the Netherlands are two of the European countries which have actual territorial interests in the Far East. Belgium has investments and financial interests. Portugal still has a hold on Macao, which was ceded to her by the Chinese early in the last century. It was once of considerable importance, but after China had concluded treaties with Great Britain, the United States and other western countries and the Chinese ports were opened to foreign trade, Macao became the base of what was euphoniously termed a labor market, but what was practically traffic in slaves. This trade was finally forced out of existence by aroused public opinion but Macao continued to be the center of various shady enterprises. Today it has little importance.

It has previously been explained by the State Department that the delegates from Belgium and the Netherlands would be present at the Conference when questions were under consideration in which, if only by virtue of their interests, they were entitled to participate. In the fundamental problem of reducing armaments, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal would have nothing to say. The State Department, by the way, finds that public opinion is more and more inclining to the practicality of dealing with the causes of war before insisting upon cutting down armaments, or at least acting concurrently on the two subjects.

Size of Delegations

The question of the size of the delegations from the respective powers participating in the Conference remains more or less undecided, although there is reason to believe that the formal exchanges of the several governments have reached a point where it is fairly well understood how many are to be sent.

Interest here is keen in the British delegation. The news that Mr. Lloyd George was not to be a member was a disappointment. There has been constant conjecture as to the makeup of the delegation, some of it based on indirect information that has reached Washington from London.

Comment in the United States to the effect that Canada should be represented by a direct representative, was frowned upon by the State Department, which pointed out that the manner of representation was a matter for Great Britain to decide and also that any delegate selected to represent the British Empire would represent Canada, which was a part of it.

Definiteness Required

Chairman of National League of Women Voters Decrees Generalities

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Some definite and applicable method of procedure to attain the end of limiting and reducing armaments must come out of the Washington Conference if the demand of the peoples of the world is to be satisfied, declared Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during a brief discussion of the great issue now before the world. Although the necessity that this result be achieved is not newly apparent, Mrs. Park pointed out, it is one of the transcendent phases of the Conference, and one that must be repeatedly emphasized.

"There is no doubt that, with possibly one or two exceptions, the sentiment of the nations and their peoples is for the reduction of armaments," Mrs. Park said. "The task and the difficulty is to crystallize this sentiment into a plan that will actually effect this reduction. The people of the United States will not be satisfied with a result of generalities and words. The deliberations must give guarantee of definite and constructive results that can be immediately applied."

According to information from the national headquarters of the league in Washington, Mrs. Park said, President Harding, in receiving Miss Katherine Ludington, first regional director, and Miss Christina Merriman, secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, expressed confidence that practical results will come from the Conference. The Chief Executive emphasized at that time that the mobilized, active support of the nation in voicing its demands for accomplishment, will largely measure the actual achievement of the Conference.

In order to focus the attention of the people of the nation on the great object of the coming Conference, Mrs. Park pointed out, the League of Women Voters urges that churches of all denominations open their doors on Armistice Day, November 11, for one-half hour at the time the meeting opens. It was to suggest a proclamation to this effect to the President that the representative of the league called, and the proposal falls in with the idea of a national holiday on Armistice Day this year. It was also proposed that a brief message be prepared to be read in the churches at that time, calling attention to the importance and significance of the occasion.

In reporting the results of the interview with Mr. Harding, Miss Ludington said that the President gave "thoughtful consideration to the plan" and that he "made it clear that while not expecting the millenium to follow, he did expect definite, substantial results." The President pointed out, also, that, while embodying an ideal greatly to be desired, the Conference involves equally great practical considerations on the side of economics, and has welded all points of view in its favor.

FRANCE DEPLORES FAYOLLE INCIDENT

Unfriendly Manifestations Against French Marshal and His Aides in Two Italian Centers Due to Misunderstanding

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—It is with regret that France hears of the unfriendly manifestations of the Italians at Milan and Venice toward the French mission headed by Marshal Fayolle. France, however, believes that her action, especially in the question of the Adriatic, has been misunderstood. She has always, it is urged, seconded Italy, and believes that good sense making for the best relations between France and Italy will triumph.

The matter is discussed in certain newspapers, notably the "Echo de Paris," which considers it without utility to take the affair too seriously. But there is too much desire for amity of the two Latin peoples to pass the incidents over in complete silence. Why did the French marshal and those who accompanied him not find beyond the Alps that affectionate welcome that the Italian General Albricci found a few months ago at Bligny-sur-Ouche?

Apparently the roots of this feeling are in the disagreement of 1919, when President Wilson issued a manifesto against Italy. The journal says that whatever happened then, since the beginning of last year France, in her relations with Rome, has always shown the greatest friendship. The Green Book, published by Count Sforza, demonstrates the good will of France.

As for the Albanian question, the French line of conduct has been that of Italy. "Pertinax" declares that the trouble is that instead of rendering justice to the French efforts, Mr. Bonomi, Marquess Della Torretta, and others veiled the French designs, and inexact accounts have been circulated. This anti-French movement contributed to shorten the existence of the Sforza Ministry.

The Italian ministers, it is said, have renounced their former oriental policy, and, advised by Commendatore James de Martino, who is the Italian Ambassador at London, they pursue some combination and do not do sufficient to refute the calumniators of the French Government. What he regrets above all is that the delegates of the French army, accomplishing a pilgrimage which had no political object, are insulted without the Italian press expressing reprobation.

It is for France not to change her attitude, but to count upon the convergence of the two national destinies. Without attaching excessive importance to episodes, French diplomacy feels them deeply.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN STREETS OF BELFAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—Belfast has been the scene during the week-end of serious street fighting.

The present disturbances took place at Ballymacarrett, in the east end of the city. A series of incidents occurred, including rifle firing and grenade and bomb throwing, during which four people were killed and 46 wounded. Reenforcements of troops and police were hurriedly rushed to the scene without effect until, after the situation became threatening, the Crown forces were obliged to fire on the crowd.

In the Ulster Parliament this afternoon, Sir James Craig announced that as a result of a conference between the police, the military and himself, it had been decided to mobilize the special constabulary. The military were fully alive to the situation and all the troops that were required would be available

CONDITIONS WORSE AMONG ARMENIANS

Secretary of Near East Relief, Just Returned From Survey of Conditions in Levant, Says That More Help Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Armenia and neighboring districts of the old Russian provinces in Trans-Caucasia face winter while handicapped by very serious conditions, according to Charles V. Vickrey, secretary of the Near East Relief, who has just returned from a survey of conditions in the Levant. Mr. Vickrey made personal observation of the situation in Trans-Caucasia, the Straits area, Syria and Palestine. He also examined the official records and written reports of the organization's representatives from Anatolia and Cilicia and conferred with officials of various Armenian relief organizations. Conditions today in Armenia are worse than at the time the armistice was signed, he said.

"There are two distinct large areas involved in the Russian famine problem, the Volga region, reaching northwest from the Caspian Sea; and southern Russia, or Trans-Caucasia, including Georgia and Russian Armenia, to the west of the Caspian," said Mr. Vickrey, yesterday. "It has been my lot to travel in southern Russia during the month of August each year for the past three years. I have been familiar with famine conditions in Russia and Armenia that in previous years have carried off many thousands of the Armenian refugees but never before have I seen actual starvation during the month of August.

Prospect Not Hopeful

"In what I had once known as the busy and comparatively well-stocked market places of Erivan, the capital of Armenia, I found nothing in the way of new and desirable merchandise, but only hopeless women and children wandering about, trying to exchange a second-hand garment or other personal property for food with which to satisfy hunger. This was in the warm month of August, when fresh vegetables and other perishable articles of food were to some extent available. One's imagination recoils before the picture of what conditions will be in February and March, when the snow will lie deep on these high plateaux.

"The causes of the famine date back to and include the wholesale destruction of 1915, when hundreds of thousands of Turkish Armenians sought and found refuge in the Russian Caucasus. Every year since that time the country has been more or less overrun and pillaged by contending or unfriendly military forces. War has not ceased for Armenia. Conditions are probably worse today than they were at the signing of the armistice.

"In addition to the drought situation, which has more or less affected all of Russia, and without enumerating other catastrophes and disappointments that have befallen the Armenian people since their deportation in 1915, one immediate and sufficient cause for the present famine is the fact that their territory was again overrun last fall and occupied by the Turkish military forces until the 21st of April of the present year. All communication with the outside world was cut off until that date. When the Turkish forces withdrew from Alexandropol in late April, they naturally took with them all transportable food supplies and other property that might be useful to the Turkish army fighting the Greeks on the western front.

Relief Work Going On

"The Armenians began immediately in late April and May to do all in their power to plant and secure a crop, but the season, already far advanced, made it impracticable to secure anything approaching adequate supplies, which has resulted in inevitable starvation for a considerable portion of the population, except as food is brought in from the outside.

"The Near East Relief now has more than 50 American experienced relief workers in this area, who, in the vicinity of Alexandropol alone are caring for 20,000 orphan children, constituting probably the greatest assemblage of orphan children that the world has ever known. The president of the local government of the Alexandropol district says that there are 20,000 more children in his district that will suffer and succumb during the coming winter if they are not added to this orphanage population. The total number of orphans in the Near East Relief territory exceeds 100,000.

"As we were coming out of Armenia to Batum, we passed on a railway, three trainloads of American relief supplies, every car bearing the 'Near East Relief' label and the entire train consigned direct from the docks at Batum to the warehouses in Alexandropol. Every pound of these food supplies remains under a thorough check and the immediate personal supervision of experienced American relief workers from the time it leaves the ship in Batum until it reaches the ultimate destination. Two ships were unloading in Batum while we were there, but they carried only a little more than 5000 tons of the 100,000 tons that are needed to save the situation in this region alone, exclusive of the larger requirements farther north along the Volga."

NEWS SUMMARY

Following upon the sharp allied note to Budapest, conferences are being arranged with the object of settling the thorny problem of Burgenland. Hungary apparently is willing to evacuate all the territory except the Odenburg district, and this district Austria is believed ready to submit to a plebiscite if she is assured of the remainder of the disputed area. Much is expected from the projected conferences. Meanwhile Austria's food supply is low and the delay only accentuates the difficulty while her financial situation, already serious, is not expected to improve much until the United States suspends the lien on Austrian credits. p. 1

Evidently the decision of the International Relief Committee to press its scheme for aid to Russia has reached Moscow. This assumption finds support in the note just received by the British Government from the Soviet Commissary for Foreign Affairs. The communication once again objects to an investigation of the country's condition and accuses the Allies of a plot to intervene against the Soviet régime, instancing France's policy in Poland and Rumania as proof of its contention. While it suspects governmental efforts to render aid, the note assures every assistance to the private organizations now operating. p. 1

In a section of the French press disappointment is expressed over the unfriendly manifestations of the Italians toward the mission headed by Marshal Fayolle, when it visited Milan and Venice. The point is made that France's attitude on the question of the Adriatic has been misunderstood. While it is regretted that the Italian press printed not a word of reprobation, the hope is held out that nothing will come about to mar the friendly relations between the two countries. p. 1

Sir James Craig announced in the Ulster Parliament that as a result of the disturbances in Northern Ireland it had been decided to mobilize the special constabulary. During the week-end Belfast was the scene of serious street fighting. p. 1

The New York Socialist Party, in beginning its campaign for the mayorality election on Sunday, emphasized the need of employment, and the overcrowded condition of the city schools. It was asserted that 6,000,000 men and women are unemployed at present, to remedy which condition, public ownership of utilities and an immediate construction program was proposed. Sympathy, but not entire agreement, was expressed with the Russian Soviet system. p. 10

Charles V. Vickrey, secretary of the Near East Relief, who has just returned from a survey of the conditions in the Levant, says that a winter of want faces the Armenians, and asks that additional help be granted to the children there who bear the chief burden. About the Alexandropol district, the commission is feeding 20,000 orphans, but there are an equal number of children, it is asserted, who must also have food. p. 1

Final consideration of the revenue bill, it is now announced, will await action on the pending peace treaties, provided Republicans and Democrats in the Senate reach an agreement upon the treaties. In the meantime the revenue bill will be called up daily, Senator Penrose announces. The first of the Senate Finance Committee's amendments are to be taken up today. It is believed now that the operation of the emergency tariff law will be extended beyond November 27. p. 4

President Harding, in his address delivered at the opening of the conference on unemployment yesterday, declared that the nation, fundamentally sound and politically unafraid, should make possible the employment of all who desire to work. He emphasized the need of wise action in solving the present problem, but did not recommend specific remedies. He made it clear, however, that he did not favor the extension of public aid in the form of drafts upon the Treasury. Such a method, he pointed out, would not offer the necessary solution. p. 2

The Democratic senators are to hold a caucus today to decide their attitude to the treaty with Germany, negotiated by the Administration. Oscar Underwood, minority leader, is known to favor ratification, and slight opposition to the treaty is expected. In a strong speech, Senator Borah explained his hostility to the new compact as based on opposition to the Versailles Treaty, ratification of which he believes will follow the present step. While the Versailles document remains, based on force, as Mr. Borah believes, he sees little hope of disarmament or world peace. p. 2

Portugal has asked, through her Minister at Washington, to be admitted to the Conference on the limitation of armament, and to the discussions on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, because of her possessions in the Far East. The State Department will take up this matter with the principal powers, and the admission of Portugal to the Far East parleys is considered probable. Interest centers on the reported selection of three dominion representatives to be included in the six members of the British delegation at the Conference. p. 1

SOVIETS REITERATE STAND ON RELIEF

Foreign Minister, in Note to Britain, Declares Entry of New Participants Into Plan Makes It No More Acceptable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British Government has received a further note from the Soviet Government of Russia on the matter of the proposed scheme of international relief: this notwithstanding the decision of the international committee appointed to deal with relief that no answer should be returned to George Tchitcherin's refusal to allow the small mission to enter Russia to investigate conditions. The committee has gone steadily on with the work it was appointed to carry out, and its decision not to abandon the international relief scheme has evidently come to the notice of the Soviet Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

In his note Mr. Tchitcherin says that his government understands that J. J. B. F. Noulens, as head of the "commission of investigation," intends inviting the states not previously represented to send their delegates immediately with a view to addressing a new proposal to the Russian Government. He continues: "The Russian Government finds itself obliged to declare that the addition of new participants will not render more acceptable to it the scheme of investigation of the Noulens commission, the inadmissible character of which the Russian Government has already made plain in its circular note of September 7."

'Warlike Preparations Against Russia'

After thus endeavoring to quash any prospect of international relief for the Russians in their great need, he proceeds to make accusations against all and sundry. "Each day brings us fresh proofs," he says, "of a scheme of intervention planned by certain governments against the Soviet Republic. The policy of the French Government in Poland and Rumania, which displays itself in warlike preparations against Russia and in the help and protection accorded to the White Guards and to counter-revolutionary organizations, is sufficiently shown by the facts."

The note then goes to state that further proofs are continually forthcoming of perfidy on the part of France, Poland and Rumania, who, it is asserted, are not only fostering rebellion but are actually encouragin recalcitrant bands formerly under the command of Generals Petlura and Savinkoff to attack convoys on foot on their way to Russia. Mr. Tchitcherin then points out that, in these circumstances, to allow the International Relief Commission to enter Russia would be to give them every chance which, to him, they are striving after —namely, conspiring against the Soviet Government. In fact, it seems obvious that he fails to realize that the European governments are far less concerned about the Soviet headquarters at Moscow than they are about helping people whose welfare should be his first consideration. In conclusion the note states:

Warning to Powers

"The Russian Government, whose duty it is to watch over the security of the republic, must consequently warn the interested governments that in the present circumstances a general international commission of investigation, such as that which is actually proposed, cannot be admitted into Russia."

Finally the note dwells on the good relations existing between Herbert Hoover, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and the Russian Administration, and assures every assistance that is in the power of the Soviet Government to bestow upon anyone with the same desire to help. A noteworthy fact is that Mr. Tchitcherin's note was dispatched on the day following the receipt of Earl Curzon's remonstrance against the manner in which the Russian Government had flagrantly broken the terms of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

BLAME PLACED FOR LAX ENFORCEMENT

Declarations That Law Cannot Be Enforced Said to Be Made in Behalf of Officials Who Do Not Wish to Stop Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Part of the tactical program of those who are working, in and out of season, to delay and interfere with the enforcement of the prohibition law of the United States, is the great amount of publicity being given to the statement by officials here and there that the law is not being, and cannot be, enforced.

The obvious answer to this is, supporters of the law pointed out, that such officials are in the wrong place. Baltimore and Chicago, within a few days, have been furnishing a great deal of this talk about the impossibility of the law being enforced and the law being a joke.

Baltimore Situation

"The difficulty in Baltimore is not with the law, but with the federal prohibition director, who is filling his force mostly with assistants like himself, opposed to the law and indifferent or hostile to its enforcement," said Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday. "In Chicago if the chief of police would diagnose the case right he would lay most of the blame at the door of the city administration, headed by Mayor Thompson. The city administration is slacking on the job. The United States District-Attorney, a hold-over wet Democrat, never has done his duty in trying to enforce the prohibition law. Because of his attitude, special counsel was assigned to prosecute these cases. The United States District-Attorney was supposed to turn over these prosecutions to the special counsel assigned, who would really prosecute, but he holds back the assignment for prosecution of the big fellows and assigns the little ones to the real prosecutor. Unless he has changed his policy within the last few days, this is the plan by which the big fellows and the brewers get protection. Wherever the officers of the law really want to do their duty, open violations of the law are stopped and the others reduced to a minimum.

Responsibility in Chicago

"The responsibility in Chicago for its lawless condition is primarily with the city administration and the local or county courts. The United States district judges are doing their duty. The federal enforcement officers, few in number, are making a good fight, with the odds against them."

Mr. Wheeler believes that income taxes should be collected from bootleggers.

"We are not interested in it from the standpoint of revenue, which will be large, but it will be one more club with which to pound the illegal traffic," he asserted. "It can be used to great advantage if the Revenue Department will exercise the authority to investigate under the income tax law."

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 27, 1921

Business and Finance.....Page 7
- Canadian View on American Tariff
- Report of First "Edge Law" Bank
- Europe's Economic Progress for Year
- Shoe and Leather Markets Report
- British Woolen Trade Situation
- Trzecho-Slovakian Trade Conditions

Chess .....Page 8

Editorials .....Page 14
- Munition Makers in War and Peace
- The British Empire Exhibition
- Spain and Morocco
- Newfoundland and the United States Tariff Proposals
- Pantomime
- Editorial Notes

General News—
- Portugal Wants Participation in Arms Conference 1
- Burgenland Issue Clarified by Note of Ambassadors 1
- Soviets Reiterate Stand on Relief.... 1
- Conditions Worse Among Armenians 1
- Blame Placed for Lax Enforcement.. 1
- France Deplores Fayolle Incident..... 1
- Frauds Alleged in Cooperative Suit... 2
- No Need Is Seen for Unemployment.. 2
- Economic Weapon in League's Hands 2
- Caucus to Decide Treaty Attitude.... 2
- Tax Bill to Give Way to Treaties.... 4
- Pooling of Wheat Is Increasing..... 4
- French Colonia Interest Grows..... 4
- Caravan Reaches Its Destination..... 4
- Safety Congress Opens Sessions..... 4
- Do Germans Plan to Dominate Italy? 5
- Foreign Legion in Attack on Moors.. 6
- British Arbiters in Trade Disputes.... 6
- Both Sides Shown of Japanese Issue.. 9
- Quebec Liberals Quite Confident..... 9
- Oxford Expedition to Spitzbergen.... 9
- Mr. Ghandi Adopts Another Method.. 9
- Business Activity in Europe Studied..10
- Special Court for the Small Claims...10
- Socialists Begin Mayoralty Fight.....10

Illustrations—
- The Palace of the Commune..... 3
- Scenes on the Island of Aran..... 3
- Russian Toyland 12
- "Old Houses on the Tiber," by Frederick G. Hall 13

Labor—
- Metal Workers Would End War..... 6

Special Articles—
- A Bookman's Memories..... 3
- Exeter and Siena 3
- His Hobby 3
- Showing William the University..... 3
- Inishmore 5

Sporting .....Page 8
- Washington Has Large Squad Out
- College League Planned by Rudd
- Highlanders Lead in American Race
- Giants Victorious Over St. Louis, 4 to 1
- Irish Association Football Opening
- Eight New Records Made by Swimmers
- Daniel Shea Winner of Decathlon Title

Theaters .....Page 12
- E. H. Sothern Interviewed
- At the Pitoëff Theater, Geneva
- Giovanni Grasso in New York
- The Bat Theater at the London Pavilion
- "The Legion of Honor" in London

The Home Forum .....Page 13
- "Before They Call"
- Magna Charta in America

BURGENLAND ISSUE CLARIFIED BY NOTE OF AMBASSADORS

As Result of Allies' Determination That Hungary Fulfill Treaty Obligations, Conferences Will Soon Take Place

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The situation in western Hungary, which has for the past month been growing steadily more serious, has now taken what is hoped may prove a turn for the better.

Burgenland or western Hungary should, according to the terms of the Treaty of Trianon, have been handed over to Austria on August 27, but the Austrian gendarmerie advancing to take possession met with vigorous resistance by armed Hungarian bands, before whom the former were compelled to retreat. From that time onward the situation has grown steadily worse until the allied powers, faced with a crisis that threatened the peace of the whole of central Europe, through the Council of Ambassadors presented a note to the Hungarian Government last Thursday that left little doubt as to the attitude the Allies intended to adopt.

In reply to previous representations on the part of the Allies, the Horthy Government has always disclaimed any responsibility for attacks on the Austrians, but in the note from the ambassadors it is made perfectly clear that any such subterfuge will not be accepted as valid. The note goes on to say:

Note a Virtual Ultimatum

"The conference has taken note of the fact that the Hungarian Government refuses to obey its instructions and that the eastern counties are still occupied by Hungarian troops." After demanding that the engagements entered into by Hungary shall be fulfilled, the note, or what really amounts to an ultimatum, continues by demanding from the Hungarian Government "that within a period of 10 days, to date from the handing in of the present note, the Burgenland shall be entirely evacuated in conformity with the plan drawn up by the allied generals, and that the transfer protocol shall be signed."

The note then states that the allied powers reserve the right to use any coersive measures they deem advisable without any further notification. As a result of this determined attitude on the part of the Allies, Dr. Edward Benes, the Tzecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, has been approached by Budapest with a request to use his good offices in bringing about a satisfactory understanding between the two countries concerned, and a meeting has been arranged between Mr. Banffy, Foreign Minister for Hungary, and Dr. Benes, in Bratislava, which will probably take place this week.

Furthermore, the foreign relations committee of the Austrian Parliament has approved the meeting between the Chancellor, John Schober, and Dr. Benes, which will immediately follow on that of the Austrian and Hungarian ministers, and it is anticipated that eventually amicable arrangements will be arrived at between Austria and Hungary. The latter has already indicated its willingness to evacuate all Burgenland with the exception of the Odenburg district, which, it is maintained, is ethnographically Magyar. In Austrian circles there is a certain willingness to submit this latter claim to the test of a plebiscite if in that manner they can be assured that the remainder of the territory will be handed over.

Delay Increases Difficulty

Every day's delay, it is claimed, is adding seriously to the difficulties with which Austria is already faced in regard to the supply of food for her population. Rightly or wrongly, it is considered in some quarters that the Allies until the dispatch of the recent ultimatum, have done little or nothing to contend with a condition that constituted defiance of all treaty obligations. It is thought that the intimation given by the members of the little entente—who realize more fully the danger of the situation—to the greater entente, that a request for military action on the part of the former would be favorably considered, finally brought home the absolute necessity of vigorous action being taken, and that immediately.

Meantime the Austrian ministers are seriously scanning the prospects of financial aid in the way of foreign credits, but it is feared that little can be done in this matter till America forgoes her lien on the Austrian assets. Both Great Britain and France, it is stated, have indicated their willingness to help in the matter of credits, but no further steps can be taken until America has declared her intentions as regards her lien. Here again it is felt that the United States Government is awaiting the outcome of the Mellon bill, which deals in general with foreign credits.

Therefore, in the last analysis the Austrians feel that they are dependent on the early decisions of America for any future credit to relieve the present conditions prevailing in that country. Money is said to be almost exhausted and the Vienna Government will be practically without the means of carrying on by the end of next month. France has come forward with an offer of £250,000 if Great

Britain will subscribe a like amount but this only on condition that the Austrian Government admits its liability for the whole of the interest on pre-war Austrian loans instead of states formerly incorporated with old Austria shouldering their share of the burden.

This offer cannot be accepted by Vienna. In the first place it is pointed out that the sum is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the Austrian Government, which amount to £1,000,000 per month, and in the second place the condition is contrary to the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

NO NEED IS SEEN FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

President Harding, in Opening Washington Conference, Says Nation, Fundamentally Sound, Should Furnish Work for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —With an expedition which augured well for future action, the conference called by President Harding to consider the problem for finding work for the unemployed of the country got under way at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Fifty capitalists and Labor leaders, men and women prominent in every line of industrial and financial activity, gathered in the conference room preparatory to "digging in" to the more active work of the conference, and were addressed by President Harding and by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and chairman of the conference, who set forth the aims of the assembly and emphasized the responsibility of the conferees.

Admitting that unemployment is the most serious problem confronting the United States today, President Harding told the conferees that the service which he was confident they would be able to render the nation was that of "repairing the arterial circulation which is the life blood of the Republic," so that, during the coming winter thousands may not suffer for lack of the necessities, which abound in this country. America is incontestably sound, constitutionally strong, the President declared. It is merely undergoing a natural aftermath of depression, which could not possibly have been avoided by the application of this policy or that, but which may be considerably shortened and alleviated by the formation of a practical program tending to restore normal conditions of industry. The men and women who have met for this purpose, he said, are rendering a great service to the nation, and perhaps to the world.

Remedy Not Temporary

"There are no problems affecting our national life and the welfare of the American people, which we cannot and will not solve," declared the President. "If we fail today we will try again tomorrow. If, out of your councils, there comes a remedy which all America may help fully apply today, it will be helpfully applied when similar conditions are encountered in the inevitabe economic cycle of inflation and depression. We will be able thus to mitigate and shorten these periods of depression."

The roots of the present situation are deep laid, however, according to President Harding's analysis of the situation. In a country "fundamentally sound, financially strong, industrially unimpaired, commercially consistent, and politically unafraid there ought to be work for everybody who chooses to work," he declared. The stumbling blocks in the way of this achievement it is the task of the unemployment conference to clear away, or at least to indicate the machinery with which this can be accomplished by the Administration.

The conference is not to be burdened with the solution of "long controverted problems of our social system." This is a reiteration of a fundamental upon which the conference was based, the elimination of any question which might lead to a sharp split along lines of Capital and Labor, such as proved the stumbling block of the 1919 industrial conference.

Upon the conclusion of the President's address, Secretary Hoover assumed charge of the meeting.

Broad Phases Outlined

"There is no economic failure so terrible in its import as that of a country possessing a surplus of every necessity of life in which numbers, willing and anxious to work, are deprived of these necessities. It simply cannot be if our moral and economic system is to survive," he declared.

The broad phases of the problem before the conference were outlined by Mr. Hoover as follows:

1. Determination of the volume and distribution of unemployment, as a necessary basis for any solution.

2. Determination of what emergency measures should be undertaken to provide employment and to mitigate the suffering that may arise during the next winter, and the method of organization for their application.

3. Consideration and a statement of what measures must be taken to restore our commerce and employment to normal, or, to put it in another way, what obstacles need to be removed to promote business recovery.

4. Consideration of measures that would tend to prevent the acute reactions of economic tides in the future, with a crystallization of much valuable public thought on the matter.

Secretary Hoover emphasized the need for immediate action, and that conferees turn their attention first to emergency measures, rather than a "long distance view," for the purpose of formulating the permanent policy which is one of the aims of the conference. The fact that the present crisis in some respects is fraught with hardships, declared by Mr. Hoover to be quite as grave as those which confronted the country during the period of its participation in the war, is warrant for prompt action, it was said.

Beyond generalizations, no proposal was made of any definite remedies advocated by this Administration. The Administration is quite clear, however, as revealed in the addresses of the President and Secretary Hoover, as to what it does not want.

The Treasury must not be called upon for relief; there must be no system of public doles or "charity jobs," and the remedies must, in the largest degree, lie outside of the range of legislation.

"The Administration has felt," said Mr. Hoover, "that a large degree of solution could be expected through the mobilization of the fine cooperative action of our manufacturers and employees, of our public bodies and local authorities, and that if a solution could be found in these directions, that we would have accomplished even more than the care of the unemployed."

The conferees were left with absolute freedom to map out their own course of action, and to proceed along any lines of organization that seemed expedient.

A committee of organization was appointed by the chairman, which in turn appointed nine subcommittees to deal with the following phases of unemployment: Unemployment statistics; employment agencies and registration; emergency state and municipal measures and public works; emergency measures by manufacturers; emergency measures in transportation; emergency measures in construction; emergency measures in mining; emergency measures in shipping, and public hearings on unemployment in various industries.

Each subcommittee, it was pointed out, is composed of persons particularly equipped to handle the subject assigned to it, and is small enough to operate with speed in originating, studying and recommending to the full conference practical measures. Reports will be required by Wednesday, October 5, said Secretary Hoover. Until that time, daily committee meetings and public hearings will be held, at which individuals and organizations outside the conference will be given a chance to offer these views.

Mr. Hoover stressed the fact that the public was free to submit proposals to the conference, and indicated that these would be given due consideration in formulating the final program.

Immediately after the announcement of the personnel of the sub-committees, the conference dissolved into committees, and the actual work was under way. As Mr. Hoover put it:

"There is to be no delay in moving the business of the conference forward as fast as possible."

DAYLIGHT SAVING DECLARED SUCCESS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the fourth year of daylight saving for Massachusetts which terminated on Sunday has been an unqualified success, is the statement of the committee on daylight saving of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, issued yesterday afternoon. The statement in part is as follows:

"Although Massachusetts was the only State to observe daylight saving by state law, the practice has been carried out by municipal ordinance in practically all of the eastern states. A recent survey by the Eastern Zone Daylight Saving Association this summer shows that 72 New England cities outside of Massachusetts observed the plan in 1921. For instance, in Rhode Island, 95 per cent of the population of the State practiced daylight saving; in Connecticut more than 60 per cent of the population practiced it in spite of the state law prohibiting cities from adopting daylight saving ordinances. In New York and New Jersey, daylight saving was applied by 75 per cent of the population.

"Of the 152 cities of the eastern time zone with population of more than 25,000, 114 cities are recorded as strongly in favor of a uniform eastern zone law, and are prepared to work actively for its adoption by Congress.

"The shortage of farm labor which led to much of the agricultural opposition to daylight saving has been relieved this year. The enthusiasm of the city dweller for daylight saving has again shown itself by the widespread use of the extra daylight hour in the evenings for gardening, organized athletics, and recreation."

EXCAVATIONS SHOW TRACES OF CITIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Preliminary drifts through the citadel of the ancient city of Beth-Shan have resulted in cutting through in one place the strata of seven or eight cities and have reached the pre-semitic period or about 2500 B. C., Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, head of the University of Pennsylvania museum's Palestine expedition, reported in a letter made public yesterday by the museum.

The letter was dated Beth-Shan, August 9, and said that although digging has not been going on very long, many important archaeological discoveries already have been made. Among them were fine specimens of pottery with rich and highly burnished surfaces, which, Dr. Fisher said, correspond to that made in Egypt about 300 B. C.

Dr. Fisher reports the site one of the most promising for archaeological research he has ever found in the Near East and said he expects the excavations to throw much light, not only on biblical times, but on those more than 1000 years before Abraham.

Work will continue at Beth-Shan, which is in Northern Palestine, at the foot of Mt. Gilboa, until difficult weather sets in, when the force will remove to Egypt and excavate at Memphis until next spring.

CAUCUS TO DECIDE TREATY ATTITUDE

Democrats Will Hold Meeting at Once to Determine Policy as to Treaty With Germany—Position of Senator Borah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The policy of the Democratic minority in the United States Senate towards the ratification of the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, will be decided at a caucus called to meet this morning. The call for the caucus of the Democratic senators to pass as a party on the peace plans submitted by the Administration was issued yesterday by Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, the minority leader.

Senator Underwood called the meeting after the arrival in the Senate of Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose views are expected to weigh heavily in the formulating of the minority policy. It was indicated that, like Senator Underwood, Mr. Hitchcock believes that the treaties should be ratified and that the Democrats as a party ought not to countenance obstructive policies.

Opposition Small

With Senators Underwood and Hitchcock assuming this position, the probability is that the opposition to the treaties is not likely to develop the proportions that appeared likely during the first days of the debate. Unless the caucus should go entirely counter to the present signs, the belief is that opposition will dwindle down to a handful of "irreconcilables" of both parties, who will not have sufficient strength to postpone or balk action on ratification. Outside the "irreconcilable" element the only prominent Democrat who has declared his opposition to the treaty is John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi.

Senator Williams announced his opposition after William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, had concluded the second of a series of speeches in explanation of his "irreconcilability."

The Idaho Senator based his attacks on the treaties on the ground that their ratification implied recognition of the Versailles instrument and would inevitably lead the United States into participation in all its political and economic entanglements. This policy, the Senator urged, would make the United States a party to the operations of the Reparations Commission, "the most autocratic body established since the time of the Roman Cæsars."

Senator Williams based his opposition to the treaties on the allegation that the special peace with the former enemy powers proposed by the Administration is a policy of selfishness and "Sinn Feinism" on the part of the United States which merely aims at securing advantages without admitting responsibility for the prevention of the factors that caused the world war.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts and Republican leader, reiterated his party's position to the effect that this country is in no way underwriting the Versailles Treaty and that the proposed treaty with Germany merely restores peace, and preserves to the United States "certain rights under certain clauses of the Treaty of Versailles."

Germany's Assent Given

"In other words," he explained, "we have the assent of one party to the Treaty of Versailles to our claiming those rights and advantages, if we see fit to do so, and that is all we get or all that Germany could give under this treaty. Germany is bound and limited by the Treaty of Versailles. She can give nothing outside these limitations."

Expressing regret that he seemed out of harmony with the views of practically all of his Republican colleagues, Senator Borah said in part:

"I entertain precisely the same view with reference to this situation that I did on February 19, 1919, when I spoke against entering the League of Nations. I did not oppose entering because Mr. Wilson had written it, but because, in my judgment, it was a surrender of the traditional policies of this government and involved us interminably in the affairs of Europe.

"I believe the step we are now about to take in the ratification of this treaty is the first step to the same conclusion, and there is only one other step to be taken. I cannot give my consent to taking the first step when I know as well as any Senator can know a thing that the second step is to be asked of me, and this I do not propose to take. It would not be acting fairly with the President, myself and my colleagues to take this first step and refuse to take the second which is inevitably to come and which, when taken, will involve us in all the affairs of Europe, economic, political, financial, and which will ramify into all the things we were supposed to have escaped when we escaped from the League of Nations.

"I am anxious to aid if we know how, and can arrive at a method, to conclude peace with Germany, and to have peace; but I am not willing to purchase peace with Germany with a surrender of those things which in my judgment will not give the people of the United States peace at all as a practical proposition. Because if we ramify and go into all these concerns of Europe, you had just as well not call the Conference at Washington for disarmament. Instead of disarming, we will be arming for the next 50 years.

Versailles Treaty "Intolerable"

"I think the League of Nations was objectionable and I have always felt that the Versailles Treaty without the League was intolerable. The League was at least built upon a hope, an inspiration that it would effect something for the reconcilement and peace of the world. The Versailles Treaty is built upon the opposite principle; stripped of the League, it is built on force. Its fundamental principle is imperialism, its moving power the devastation of subject peoples, and I venture to say Mr. Wilson would never have attached his name to the Versailles Treaty had not the League been in it.

"I think through the League Mr. Wilson hoped to ameliorate its conditions and humanize the terms of the Versailles Treaty. So, standing alone, the Versailles Treaty is to be more objectionable because of the principle of force which runs through it, the policy upon which it is founded, and the theory upon which it is built.

"Believing, therefore, that this is simply the first step toward entering the Treaty of Versailles, I cannot bring myself to believe it is my duty, however disagreeable it may be, to vote for it.

"We have called a conference to consider the question of disarmament, disarmament by land and disarmament by sea. It is my opinion disarmament by land is an impossibility so long as the Versailles Treaty continues in existence. With the League of Nations eliminated from it, it stands there as a complete militaristic document, making it impossible to disarm Europe until the Versailles Treaty shall have been executed.

"What the League of Nations might have done, as some of its defenders claimed, toward changing that condition of affairs, it is not necessary today for me to discuss. But without the League, the Treaty standing by itself, it is based entirely for its strength, for its capacity to accomplish, upon military force. The moment you stack any arms the Treaty of Versailles is as dead as Julius Cæsar.

"In my opinion that Treaty stands as a challenge to any movement at all in favor of lessening the military burden upon the people of Europe and until that Treaty shall have been executed and the countless subject peoples who are under it shall have been reduced to subjection, peonage, if you please, and have accepted their fate, you will have no disarmament in Europe."

In a brilliant peroration the Idaho Senator made a vigorous attack on the Reparations Commission, which he said is based on the "diabolical and heinous idea of force."

"This commission," he said, "has practically all the attributes of sovereignty. It has power to issue decrees which the German Government must put into legislative form. It has unlimited executive powers within the terms of the document creating it. It is in effect a government established in a foreign capital to rule over an alien people, to control their wealth and their entire economic activity.

"I beg of you to contemplate with me how long it will be before the German people refuse to execute the decrees of the most autocratic and powerful body set up since the time of the Roman Cæsars. Will not the time come when the German people will ask if this is not peonage and slavery? It is a secret conclave. This body into which we are taking the first step to enter is a negation of every principle that animates the heart of an American citizen."

GOOD PROSPECTS OF REPARATIONS ACCORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France, (Monday)—There was due today another interview between Louis Loucheur and Walter Rathenau to settle further points relative to the proposed Franco-German arrangements for the repair of the north, arising out of the accord which now awaits ratification.

Abandonment for the moment of this meeting must not be interpreted in an unfavorable sense; it was without significance, and was caused by a mishap in the communications by telegram. Indeed, the prospects of a large understanding were never better. It is hoped that another meeting of the two ministers will be possible at the next week-end.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA SUNK

NORFOLK, Virginia—A 2000-pound bomb sank the obsolete battleship Alabama yesterday. A Martin bomber, flying over the warship, which was anchored off Tangier Island in Chesapeake Bay, tore off her mast, destroyed the superstructure and turned her over on her side in shallow water. Six other planes almost simultaneously dropped 1000-pound and 2000-pound bombs on the hulk as it went down. Four of them hit the vessel as she trundled over and the remainder landed in the water within 20 to 30 feet.

The scoring by the seven planes participating in the final attack was 100 per cent, air service officers said.

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ECONOMIC WEAPON IN LEAGUE'S HANDS

Blockade Committee, in Report to Assembly at Geneva, Proposes Nations' Joint Action When the Need for It Arises

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—Methods of applying the economic weapon of the League of Nations against a country which violates the provisions of the Covenant came before the Assembly this morning when the blockade committee submitted its report.

The committee found it was impossible for the League to decide beforehand and in detail the various steps of an economic, commercial and financial nature that should be taken in each case. It is proposed that the Council make recommendations to the members as to a plan for joint action when necessity should arise.

Interruptions of diplomatic relations would first be limited to the withdrawal of the heads of diplomatic missions. The committee held, however, that while consular relations might be maintained, if prolonged application of economic pressure was necessary it should progressively be made more stringent.

In the resolutions that were proposed, provision was made that certain states might for a certain period be released from the obligation of blockading another country if the conditions were such as would involve especial danger to those states.

An important question facing the Assembly was how to get action on the propositions of the committee under the rule requiring unanimity, this rule not yet having been abrogated. Lord Robert Cecil, representing the Union of South Africa, recently made a motion that the rule be suspended, but it was referred to the constitutional committee. An effort will be made to obtain a vote on this motion before balloting begins on the resolutions regarding the blockade. It is believed here that unanimity on committee recommendations is impossible.

As to Breaches of Covenant

In addition to resolutions interpreting the Covenant of the League, the committee proposed an amendment to Article XVI of the Covenant, which provides for united action against a state violating that agreement. The amendment follows:

"The Council of the League will give an opinion whether a breach of the Covenant has taken place. When the Council gives such opinion, the votes of states charged with having committed a breach of the Covenant and of states bringing the charge, whether they are members of the Council under Article IV, or have been specially summoned, shall not be reckoned in determining whether or not there has been a unanimous decision."

Another proposed amendment reads:

"The Council may, in the case of a particular member, postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied such postponement will facilitate the attainment of the object of the measures to be applied, or that it is necessary in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience which will be caused such members."

This amendment is proposed to satisfy the Scandinavian members, who demanded exemption from the obligation to blockade when the measure was applied to neighboring states.

Mr. Poullet, delegate of Belgium, said his delegation did not consider that the amendment permitting certain states to postpone blockade measures would weaken the force of Article XVI of the League Covenant dealing with action against covenant-breaking members.

Manini Dois of Uruguay pointed out that his country's geographical position made it impossible for Uruguay to fulfill any obligation which might involve upon her for the blockade of either Brazil or Argentina. He opposed weakening the obligations of the Covenant, but he thought special circumstances should be taken into consideration.

Economic Hindrances

Mr. Reynald of France said he considered that some of the proposed changes weakened the economic arm of the league. Public opinion alone was insufficient to deter nations from covenant-breaking, he declared, and there must be an effective weapon for the immediate application of measures of an imperative character. In his view Article XVI. should not be modified.

After careful study of the decision of the three jurists concerning the Bolivian demand to the Assembly that it consider revision of the Treaty of 1904, the Bolivian delegation is of the opinion that it relates to the form of the demand and not to its substance.

An international association of journalists has been formed by about 50 newspapermen of nearly all the countries of the world, who are in Geneva reporting the proceedings of the Assembly. The association is intended to advance professional interests and perfect facilities for covering league activities.

Electric Power Transmission

The commission has already had a preliminary meeting at which Dr. Van Eysinga was elected president with Colonel Baldwin and Dr. Fernandes y Medina as vice-presidents. Three subcommissions were appointed at once to deal respectively with railway transport, water transport and general questions and statistics. The presidents of these commissions are Mr. Claveille, Mr. Montarroyos and Mr. Sinigalia. One of the most important matters discussed at this preliminary meeting was the question of transmitting electric power from states possessing an abundance of such power to other states in need of it. The commission decided that Mr. Sinigalia should prepare a memorandum covering the subject thoroughly, and it is likely that finally a special subcommission will be appointed to study this problem, which is regarded as one of the most vital for the improvement of international means of communication.

Reports in circulation here apparently on unquestionable authority, that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway had resigned as commissioner for Russian relief of the International Red Cross, because of what he deemed the unfavorable attitude toward his work taken by a subcommision of the League, were later denied by Dr. Nansen himself. He said he had decided not to resign, but to fight out the question in the full commission, and then, if necessary, in the Assembly.

The subcommission, to whose action Dr. Nansen took exception, was the one to which had been referred his appeal for £30,000,000 for Russian famine relief. It decided not to ask the Assembly to appeal to the nations of the world for funds to feed Russia. The decision of the subcommission is said to have been influenced by information reaching it that Great Britain had decided to withhold all credits to Soviet Russia. Dr. Motta of Switzerland explained afterwards, however, that the commission took the action it did rather because it considered Russian relief was the proper body to take up this appeal to the world.

Dr. Nansen was appointed on August 16 to act as high commissioner and to conclude agreements with the Soviet Government of Russia for the control of relief work. He went at once to Moscow, where it was reported he entered into engagements with the Bolsheviki. Later he came to Geneva and made an appeal for the famine sufferers in the valley of the Volga

LOWER WAGES NEED OF THE RAILROADS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, told the members of the Mutual Benefit Society of the railroad, in annual meeting here yesterday, that wages must come down or roads would be forced into government control or receiverships.

"It is true there isn't much left for a further reduction in wages and it isn't pleasant to hear or contemplate," he is quoted as saying. "But there faces us either the reduction or government ownership or receivership.

"It isn't possible that you want to put yourselves on a par with letter carriers, clerks and other government employees or army men, all of whom are notoriously underpaid, judged by our standards.

"There is only one solution to present day problems in the United States, and that is liquidation."

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FRAUDS ALLEGED IN COOPERATIVE SUIT

Assets Asserted to Have Been Removed From Jurisdiction of Chicago Court, and Case Is to Be Pressed at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Having, by their examination of the account books of the Cooperative Society of America, uncovered facts which they consider as sufficient for their purposes, attorneys representing petitioners in an involuntary bankruptcy suit against the society, yesterday called an adjournment of the hearing before C. B. Morrison, master in chancery, and will today go before E. K. Evans, judge of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in the District Court, with their facts.

H. S. Blum, one of the attacking attorneys, declared a violation of an injunction order issued by Judge K. M. Landis had been uncovered. This order requested that none but the ordinary course of business be pursued by Harrison Parker, John Coe and N. A. Hawkenson, the trustees of the society, during the pendency of the suit, and that nothing should be done to change in any way the final status of the trust estate.

It is now declared by Attorney Blum, who said he based his claim on the showing of the cooperative books that $1,500,000 worth of assets in the form of securities have been removed from the jurisdiction of the court since the Landis order was issued, that these securities are in the possession of Mrs. Parker.

Furthermore, he declared, it had been revealed that whereas the defendants solemnly assured the court that they did not owe a dollar to any commercial creditor, it was now revealed by their books that they have millions of dollars of such liabilities, and that they have borrowed $500,000 since the suit was started, that they have taken in more than $3,000,000 from the sale of securities and have only $100,000 worth of property within the jurisdiction of the court that is not encumbered for more than it is worth.

Attorney Blum also pointed to what he considered an impossibility in the accounts of the Great Western Securities Company, stock selling subsidiary of the society. This company credits itself with loaning the society several millions of dollars, a sum which it would have been impossible for it to earn by selling its securities, and selling such securities is its only business.

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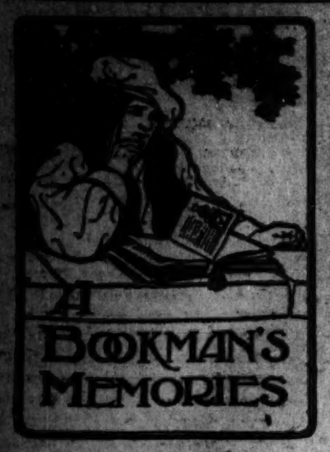

Harold Frederic

I met this burly, sensitive American author on two occasions.

The first time was in the studio of a popular Royal Academician on Show Sunday, that is, the day on which pictures, destined to the Royal Academy exhibition, are exposed to friends and critics. In those times, the early nineties, Show Sunday was a very popular social function. The pictures were arranged attractively on easels, the visitors came and went, and tried to say something complimentary or clever. I always found that the best way was to creep quietly up to the painter, feel for his hand, and silently grasp it, firmly and warmly.

This occasion was especially interesting, as the Royal Academician was an American settled in London, J. J. Shannon, and there was a sprinkling of Americans at this Show Sunday. The time passed so pleasantly, that when I furtively looked at my watch, and saw that it was nearly 7 o'clock, I hastened to my hostess to bid her adieu, and to thank her for the delightful and unique entertainment. She bent toward me and whispered, "A few friends are remaining to supper. Won't you stay?"

That was a wonderful evening, not only because most of the guests were eminent people, but because the talk was exceptionally good. Opposite me was a big, loosely-built man, who talked extremely well, who seemed acquainted with everything and everybody, and who had dozens of new stories. I was so much interested in him that I turned to my neighbor and said, "Do you know the man opposite?" He replied, "Oh yes. That's Harold Frederic, London representative of The New York Times, but his real game is novel writing. You should read his 'Seth's Brother's Wife,' and 'In the Valley.'"

I looked at the big man with more interest, engaged him in conversation, assuming my most modest manner, until his eyes twinkled, and he "got back" on me. Our pleasant parry and riposte was interrupted by cries for a song from Harold Frederic. He moved to the piano, with his table napkin dangling from his waist—he was rather an untidy man—and sang a series of American college songs—boisterously, boisterously, yet, when the occasion demanded it, with feeling and emotion. The Americans present joined in the chorus, and the English folk emitted harmonious sounds.

"What college was he?" I said to my neighbor.

"None," he replied. "Frederic was born in Utica, New York, went to the public schools and then became a reporter on the local paper. He was editor of The Utica Observer when he was 24. It's like Harold Frederic to know the college songs. He's an adept at universal information. Why he knows these songs better than most college boys."

Next week an article by Harold Frederic appeared in Henley's National Observer, giving a humorous and appreciative account of the evening. No names were mentioned in this delightful article. It astonished me, and taught me that the "live writer" gets his material, not from the British Museum Library, but from the happenings of each day—a lesson that I have never forgotten.

A year or so later I met him again. It was at the house of the gifted poet, a charming woman, and a remarkable hostess, who wrote under the name of "Graham R. Tomson." I was paying a dinner call. When I entered the room Harold Frederic was seated at the piano singing folk songs and Negro spirituals. He was having refreshments at the same time: the cup was on the candle stand, and a piece of bread and butter, and a piece of cake were on his knee. The crumbs of each decorated his waistcoat. Yes, he was rather an untidy man, but he sang the Negro spirituals with true darky feeling, and I remember that a song about Clementine was encored three times.

Many years passed. To be explicit, it was last week when Harold Frederic again crossed my path. This time it was one of his books, not himself. In those intervening years I had read most of his novels, including his remarkable story "Illumination," called in the United States, for some reason, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," and also his witty and sympathetic little book called "March Hares." And I had heard "The New Exodus: Israel in Russia," very highly spoken of. Well, last week I entered a stationery shop in a small market town in Kent, attracted thither, not by the picture post cards, or by the packets of writing paper and envelopes, absurdly cheap, or by a Toby Jug representing John Wesley in the pulpit, but because my roving eye had detected against one wall of the shop a range of bookshelves. Libraries of this nature, in small English market towns, are always of one kind: they are novels that have gone out of date and out of fashion, with a sprinkling of once popular Belles-Lettres books which are all bought by the gross. Roaming the shelves I found a copy of "Gloria Mundi," by Harold Frederic. I was allowed to take it away and keep it as long as I like for 2d.

I read it through with interest from title page to colophon. It is a fine book but not a great book. For the purpose of writing it, Harold Frederic "got up" English aristocratic life. The hero is a duke, but the book is much more than a mere novel of life in high society. It deals with Socialism, and an attempt to formulate a system of communal living, in which one can detect the beginning of many political actualities of the present day. The characters are well defined, some of the younger men are especially good, and the whole story has an interest that raises it above the category of mere yarns.

At the beginning of "Gloria Mundi" there are two pages of extracts from reviews of his "Illumination." That, as I have said, was a remarkable work, but I am rather appalled by the extravagance of some of the leading English journals in criticizing it. If Harold Frederic was as exceptional a writer as some of these journals make him, how is it that his books today have almost passed out of circulation? The Athenaeum called "In the Valley" "a perfect specimen of an American historical novel." The Daily Chronicle remarked, "Mr. Harold Frederic is winning his way by sure steps to the foremost ranks of writers of fiction." The Review of Reviews said: "You will place the book with your Hardys and Merediths."

No, I shall not place "Illumination" beside my Hardys and Merediths. They are in a different class, a much higher class. One has only to read a page of Hardy, a page of Meredith, and a page of Harold Frederic, to be certain of this. Like Richard Harding Davis, he was a man of the world, rather than a man of letters. The profound loneliness and cloistral mental activity of Hardy and Meredith were not for him. Like so many men who have been trained in journalism, and who have sight, rather than insight, he could write well on almost any subject that he chose, but your really great writer writes not because he chooses a subject, but because the subject chooses and dominates him. Harold Frederic had great talent. Hardy and Meredith have genius. There's the difference. But, oh, the difference.

Q. R.

BRIGHT CARTS IN ENGLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A year or two ago, some one inquired of a distinguished artist where, among the people of England, there might still be found a genuine native art, untouched by "schools" and "higher culture." Without a moment's hesitation, came his answer: "On the painting of carts and wagons. That is the one thing of the kind which is left."

Why is it that when the British workman builds a house for his own use, in nine cases out of ten it is unlovely; but when he makes himself a house on wheels or the working houseboat which we call a barge, in nineteen cases out of twenty it is beautiful both in line and in color?

There are two distinct types of this art, corresponding to a cleavage of race: the native and the foreign respectively. The first is now as sober and Saxon as it can well be; farm wagon and harvest wain are not like the wagon that the Dorset poet tells us of.

> Upon his head an' tail wer pinks,
> A-painted all in tangled links:
> His two long zides wer blue—his bed
> Bent slightly upward at the head.

"An ornamental spring waggon, painted yellow and gaily marked," is Thomas Hardy's choice of a background for the dearest of his heroines in our first glimpse of her; but "the red-wheel'd waggons' deep-blue zides" would seem to have been a more favorite color-scheme, and such a one plays a critical part in the later course of the story.

If the purely native art is on the down grade, that of foreign introduction flourishes as strong as ever. The Italian ice-cream cart is often a dazzling affair in colors and gilding, as if the beautiful ox-carts of Sicily and the south had not been altogether forgotten in the Italian quarters of an English city. The ice-cream cart has come to England well within the memory of most of us; it is a homely example of the transmission of culture.

Far more interesting is the beauty which comes to us from the gypsies. The gypsy loves bright, shining things and collects them round him. Has any great artist ever had gypsy blood in his veins? Some day perhaps that strange race may have its flowering time. The ordinary English villager keeps himself aloof from the gypsy, and has never assimilated or sought to imitate the gypsy's taste in color. You can spot the Romany touch in a moment. A family of gypsies settled down in a sober gray English village; to make the cottages seem homelike they painted their front door a vivid blue, in striking contrast to all the orthodox drab doors of their neighbors. Whenever the gypsy decorates his van, he betrays his eastern origin in the strong, pure colors which he lavishes upon it, and in the insets and ornaments so dear to his heart. The half-gypsy strain often to be found among barge dwellers is responsible for the gay lettering and designs which brighten up even the dingy town reaches of a Black Country canal.

Perhaps the most ancient of all gypsy possessions is the tinker's handcart. One that traveled southward from Somerset this last summer was a marvel of ingenuity. Its owner had put it together, bit by bit, incorporating scraps and ends from such incongruous items as a bedstead, a bicycle, a fowl-pen, a kitchen table drawer, and an orange box. Wherever he could stick a bit of bright color, there he had painted flourishes, or a rough sketch of razors, knives, and scissors, all in flaming yellow on a green ground.

EXETER AND SIENA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Halting, en route to the remoter parts of Devon, in Exeter, "Queen of the West" as she still claims to be called, "The Faithful City" as she was known of yore for her fidelity to Charles I, the observant traveler rejoices to find preserved an English walled town of the civil wars, with the opportunity of finding resemblances and contrasts between the English and the continental type. Here and there relics of earlier than Stuart days survive—notably the ecclesiastical buildings.

In England, since the Reformation, it has been the merchant who made

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Palace of the Commune

the city, and to mercantile development we owe the most characteristic features of Exeter today.

Not all these features strike the visitor as good. Narrow streets we expect in an old town, in England or elsewhere, but the crowding of dwellings upon every inch of ground between the streets is not to be commended, and Exeter is in this a notable offender.

The ground plan, as always in a town with walls in whatever part of Europe, is conditioned by defensive needs: there could be no growth beyond the walls, and within them the main streets converge from the chief gates to form central crossroads. Hard by, there stands the Guild Hall, and here, about the center of the town, the timber-fronted mansions of the old merchants. It is in these that the specially English style is to be seen and studied.

Toward the walls, and in the side streets linking the main avenues between the gates, the populace was crowded, and overcrowding increased with the city's growth, the buildings springing up and covering the gardens, till scarce a foot was left. Except Shrewsbury and Chester, no English city shows more unmistakably the traces of her past; none illustrates more clearly the indifference of the civic plutocracy of old time toward the conditions under which the poor were housed. A change is coming now: the Town Council has been stirring and some of the oldest houses are pulled down and others closed. But Exeter remains as interesting as she is instructive—one of the few English towns which still can show the primitive street construction of cobblestones from wall to wall, with no sidewalks and a kennel excavated in the midst.

Such are Stapcote Hill, now a byway but once the main approach to the West Gate, and several others in the same quarter of the town. The way is steep indeed, falling in steps (from which the country beyond the gate is seen) to where the tablet commemorates a successful defense in the rebellion of 1549 and the entry of William of Orange in 1688.

Easy to imagine a fight raging up and down this slippery precipice, as on the similar Costa Ovile at Siena, a city to which Exeter has fundamentally a good deal of resemblance. Each crowns a hill along whose base runs the city wall, steep streets, easily defensible, rising from the gates to an acropolis—here the aptly named Rougemont Castle, built of the Devon sandstone upon which it stands, at Siena Castel Vecchio, the original fortress which legend attributes to Sienius, the son of Romulus. It is interesting to compare in more detail these two medieval cities—much of a size till recently, when Exeter forged rapidly ahead—for their resemblance and their difference lie deep in the history of the two peoples who erected them.

England was unified 800 years earlier than Italy, and until the "industrial revolution" her life centered in the country, where (in the main) palaces housing the nobles and their men-at-arms were gathered close and form the city of today.

The Sienese noble made no garden to give cover to assailants: he built a loggia upon his roof, a court with fountains in the square within his walls, and those walls he built of stone which no enemy could scale or set on fire. So Siena stands untouched by time, while Exeter's wood and plaster houses derive an added picturesqueness from decay.

In one quality of unconscious conservatism the English city rises superior to the Italian: she is less careless of her local names. The Mint, Rack Court, and Patten Court, Northernhay and Friernhay—the names carry thought back as surely as the thirteenth-century chimney of the town museum (once the Priory), the sculptured ornament upon a tiny cottage in Preston Street, or the sandstone bridge spanning Maddock's Row.

The Sienese, with his Via Cavour and his Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele, anxious to commemorate nineteenth-century worthies, masks the identity of the Via Camollia which Boccaccio knew and gave a place in literature, and the Campo where Æneas Silvius Piccolomini has put it on record that he first saw Bernardino—the two men whose handiwork is most conspicuous today in the city they both loved.

Excavations in Cyrene

The announcement by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction of a fresh find of ancient works of art at Cyrene is of great interest. No one who was present last year at the special meeting will easily forget the wonderful slides that were shown, most remarkable of all, perhaps, being the two groups of the Three Graces, each almost perfect, which at last supply satisfactory examples of a very beautiful Greek conception hitherto only known by one or two late and poor versions of the subject. The fortunate fact that Cyrene has never been dug over to supply a medieval population with building material renders it a site of great importance, and holds out hopes that it may almost prove a second Herculaneum.

The credit of discovering the riches of Cyrene belongs to two English naval officers, Lieutenants Murdoch Smith and Porcher, who in 1861 conducted excavations there which resulted in the discovery of many interesting works of art, now in the British Museum. Owing to trouble with the Senussis, however, very few Europeans even succeeded in reaching the site, much less in excavating it. In the eighties, in 1904, and in 1907 parties succeeded in visiting it for periods ranging from a few days to one night, but it was not until the Italian Government took over the district that anything more could be done.

No site has been excavated with greater care and knowledge and we may confidently look forward to much new light on ancient life and art, now that Cyrene is being systematically explored under the care of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction.

HIS HOBBY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We were in the redwood country—had been motoring for hours beneath the shadows cast by these gigantic trees, glad that hundreds of acres of them are to be preserved. Again we drove through great spaces which had been deforested and the faint twang of distant sawmills seemed an echo of the crooning breeze which had once sung through the branches of the fallen giants.

Tacked upon a huge stump edging the highway we noticed a sign. It was not a conspicuous poster, but a tiny printed card—yet placed to advantage because it had to do with one who made a specialty of converting redwood burhl into table tops and novelties.

"What is redwood burhl?" inquired the visitor from the Atlantic coast.

"Burhl?" Why don't you know? It's a knot growing on the redwoods. It's awful hard and all curlycued and a wonderful red color. They cut it up into bowls, vases, candlesticks, table tops, and polish it so it shines like anything." Such was the enthusiastic response from the native daughter of California.

"I never heard of it before," said the eastern visitor.

"We'll look up this man who specializes in burhl novelties," said our motor host.

In the little town in the heart of the forest our first inquiry met with a prompt answer.

"Ben Jameson's? Sure—everybody knows Ben. You'll find him over there. Shop's right in back of the court house. You won't have to ask for him. He'll see you first."

We stopped the car in front of the court house, alighted and started up the steps leading into the main corridor. When we got to the doorway some one was approaching from the far end of the corridor which was a clear passage straight through the building.

"How're you? I'm the janitor. You looking for some of the county officials?" There was a husky, cordial inflection in his voice which went well with his round, good-natured face.

"They told us we would find Ben Jameson, the burhl man—" began our motor host.

"That's me," came the interruption, followed by a hearty chuckle and a word of explanation. "My den's right in the rear. Step this way, please."

We did as directed and were ushered into the shop, the door and windows of which opened to face the back entrance to the court house. The janitor-artist's work bench was braced against the window, giving him, when at work on his burhl, an unobstructed view of the front steps where just such chance visitors as ourselves would alight.

The walls of the shop were concealed by table tops, in varying sizes and shapes, held in position by heavy brackets. Some were finished with a dull gloss, others shone with the brilliancy of burnished copper. There were smaller ornaments, too, placed here and there upon tables and shelves, but the artist's attention was centered upon his table tops and we understood that these were his pride.

He gazed upon them with absolute affection, touching them with sensitive fingers. One could see that these table tops meant a great deal to Ben Jameson.

"This one, now—ain't she a beauty? Look at the grain! Did you ever see anything so pretty? No man living could design a pattern like that. Best piece of burhl I ever seen—ain't another like it in the world." A sweeping assertion, but voiced in a tone which defied contradiction as he caressed the glistening surface with his finger tips.

"What do you ask for that?" inquired our host.

He named a figure which was so startling that the visitor from the east began searching for inlays of pearls and diamonds.

A smaller and less finished specimen was indicated by our host.

"How about this one—what price?"

"That ain't for sale. Look—a flaw goes right through the middle. Had to handle that one awful easy-like else it would've broke plumb in two." He patted the imperfect piece tenderly.

Other table tops were priced and they all seemed excessively valued by the artist who had carefully and lovingly sawed, carved and polished them into these finished products. His salesmanship was sadly lacking in persuasiveness. We had found a dealer in local souvenirs whose commercial instincts were submerged by sentiment.

"Too high. You can't expect to sell many of them at such prices," argued our host.

"I know that," agreed the janitor-artist, and there was no disappointment in his voice.

"Do you ever sell any of them?"

"Sure—sold one last year," he declared, a boyish twinkle shining in his eyes.

"Humph! You can't expect to make a living selling one table top a year," said our host, who was becoming disgruntled with the man's lack of business acumen.

"I don't"; the artist's blue eyes were still twinkling. "I make my living off'n my janitor wages. Been holding down this job 22 years the fifth of next month. Know everybody in this here town and everybody in this county knows me—and my business. Supposin' I was to make more selling table tops than what the county was paying me? Think I could hold down this job after that? I should say not. So, I ain't awful anxious 'bout selling 'em, but I sure do love to work up that burhl.

"Say, when they lets me know, up there at the mill, 'bout a chunk o' burhl which is just come in, I drops everything and bee-lines up there to get it. Them what's been on the job long enough I makes 'em something out of the burhl. I made the boss' wife a table top most as pretty as that one." The janitor-artist edged nearer the gem of his collection.

"But I should think you could earn much better money giving all your time to burhl—that is, if you put a reasonable price on it—than holding down this janitor job," protested our host.

"Maybe I could. There's that man up there in the next town. He does a big business—but he don't get near the happiness I do working up his burhl. He's good, too—a real artist, but his table tops don't touch mine even if his fancy stuff is prettier.

"But this janitor work ain't hard and it's official. I get appointed regular—most like being voted for and the people 've got used to see me puttering around here, and I've got used to them. I like it. That's my regular job and working in my spare time on this burhl's just a hobby. If I had to make my living doing it, maybe I wouldn't be so happy doing it. Anyhow, it wouldn't be a hobby no more, and I believe every man ought to have a hobby. That's right—I'd feel awful lost without a hobby. And after I cuts and carves and polishes a piece of burhl till I gets the last spark of shine onto the surface—well, they's mighty few folks going to appreciate that piece of burhl much as I do." He turned away from us, adjusted a table top here, moved a bowl to another shelf, and apparently forgot that prospective customers were at hand.

And so we left him, differing in our opinions about this character and not sure whether he should be termed a janitor-artist or just a temperamental janitor.

TALLOIRES TO THONON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One August morning at about 7:30 a. m. a well-laden automobile got under way in Talloires. A storm the previous night had somewhat relieved the atmosphere, and the car sped between green grass bordering the road. Clear-cut in the early light were the mountains. The first and only halt was made at Annecy, save where breakfast was partaken of in the courtyard of the hotel.

Then through the streets of this little town, on a straight, white road (Route de Genève) between a grove of young sycamore trees. Up hill and down dale, over the Pont de Caille, an imposing, cantilever bridge, spanning a bottomless ravine, through Cruseilles and a panorama of fertile fields, everywhere highly cultivated. We came to Jussy-Ardilly, nestling in a grove of trees; on the outskirts we passed a farm wagon drawn by a white horse, slowly ambling along up hill; perched on the top is a peasant dressed in her Sunday best. Farther on a postmistress, hanging half out of a window, is on the watch for the postman, evidently behind time, for two of her friends, likewise waiting, sit either side of the open window on chairs, facing each other in a state of expectancy.

Suddenly we get a swift glimpse of Lac Leman afar off, looking in the misty distance like the sea, with Geneva glittering in the sunlight. Then comes a succession of little villages, with strange predominance of cafés everywhere, entirely out of proportion to the population. At Etrembières a local wag on a bicycle points to the piled up impedimenta on the top of the car. Whereupon we halt to make sure our boxes are secure, not being up to this particular type of humor.

After Annemasse (the frontier between Switzerland and France coming from Geneva) the road ascends all the way, and our ultimate destination, Thonon, appeared at last upon the signposts, still distant 30 kilometers, but there it was, anyway, an encouraging indication of our progress.

After the heat in Talloires this exhilarating air was much appreciated. Later we drove between an avenue of young acacias, and so came to Bons, a long street of little houses. And here is Brenthonne; in every village monuments to the "soldats de la guerre" whereon lie written the names of all the heroes. Not "roses, roses all the way," but a continuous border of blue flowers and always, everywhere the Laurier rose, du pays, a sort of pink camelia, but less rigid in appearance. It is the flower of the Haute-Savoie, planted either in big tubs at the entrance door of the houses, or in window boxes.

Mesinges is the last stage of the journey, and then Thonon, a place of peace and space; built where Lake Leman shows its widest span, and where the waters are varying as the very ocean. Below the range of Juras on the other side can be faintly traced the contour of the different towns and hamlets; each one all important in itself and to its individual population, but from the distance looking all about the same. The contrast with Talloires, set in the Lake of Annecy like an emerald in a transparency of blue enamel, is immense.

SHOWING WILLIAM THE UNIVERSITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

By their accent they were from the middle west. The boy did not seem at all interested in the affair. As a loyal alumnus, even though one picked up by chance on the street, it became my duty to play the part of guide to the university as well as I was able. The family, it appeared, had motored from New York, inspecting colleges as they came, and the father whispered that he hoped I could interest William—William, it seemed, was particular about his schools.

Indeed, as William stood there, reticent, behind the others, with the sense of power that comes to a youth who has the choice of colleges all the way up from New York, I wondered what I should say. He was only one of many such fortunates, some of whom, in a week or so more, would be taking their first eager look at the dear old yard in front of us, with its criss-crossing paths and college buildings.

The newcomers might be well-to-do, like William; others would be as poor as Mark Peterson. The latter had come from out of the middle west too, with few possessions, no money, and a single purpose. He had taken up his abode in the basement of the great administration building, by stealth, not having the wherewithal for a room. The janitors had found his candle-ends there. How he had ever got his matriculation fee was a puzzle. When the authorities finally learned of his trespass they were forced to disturb a very snug ménage, for the great-hearted Irish and Slavic janitors had conspired among their illiterate selves to soften the college path of this courageous individual, and had discreetly left in his way an old cot, a chair, bedding and odds and ends.

Employment was found for Peterson. For four years he worked at jobs, in hours left from his studies, and he was graduated with honors.

I could tell William the reasons that had caused this display of determination. But William's silence was ominous. To attend lectures by Smith, professor of economics, was worth sacrifices, but again William's silence was ominous.

Had William seen the university football field? Had he known that this year's captain came from the west? No? As a matter of fact, William hadn't. It was, of course, a cowardly method, but remember: William had ridden all the way up from New York. To break up his frosty aloofness was worth while.

I left William lost in admiration in the football amphitheater.

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TAX BILL TO GIVE WAY TO TREATIES

Ratification Awaits Agreement —Revenue Measure to Be Taken Up Daily—Emergency Provisions May Be Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Provided Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate can reach an agreement with reference to the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary, the Administration's tax revision bill will be laid aside temporarily in order to expedite their ratification. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, announced yesterday afternoon.

Until such an agreement is reached, Senator Penrose said, the tax revision bill will be pressed each day until 2 o'clock. In this connection he said the first of the Finance Committee's amendments would be taken up in the Senate today.

The disposition of senators to protest against the proposed night sessions on the peace treaties was given by the Finance Committee's chairman as the chief excuse for postponing consideration of the tax measure until the full time of the Senate could be given to it.

Long Debate Probable

In view of the initial clash with the Democrats when the tax bill was called up yesterday, it is anticipated that a prolonged and spirited debate may be expected, a debate that will extend considerably beyond the two-week period forecast by Senator Penrose. Democratic leaders have not decided yet to offer a substitute bill, Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, declared during debate. But this question undoubtedly will come up incidentally at the conference of Democratic senators called by Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the minority leader, for this morning at 10 o'clock. The purpose of the conference is specifically to map out a program with reference to the peace treaties. There is a probability, however, that a second conference may be called on the tax bill. The Democrats, it is expected, will complete their minority tax report today.

Extension of the emergency tariff law, which expires on November 27, is another question that is receiving the favorable attention of Senator Penrose and Republican leaders. In view of the long delay that faces permanent tariff legislation, Senator Penrose believes it will be necessary for Congress to take some such action to continue existing rates.

Farmers Demand Consideraton

The Finance Committee chairman, in an interview with 50 or 60 leaders of farm organizations, told them, in response to questions about the extension of the emergency rates, that the committee would take it under advisement. The farmer representatives told the Senator that they did not expect as high tariff rates under the permanent legislation as they are now enjoying, but that they did expect for agriculture the same consideration from the new tariff bill as is accorded other industries.

Hearings on schedules in which the farmers are particularly interested will be inaugurated the latter part of October, the chairman stated, but it would be impossible to state when general hearings would be resumed. More than likely this will be when the tax bill is sent to conference.

When the tax bill was called up yesterday, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota announced he would not press the conference report on the anti-beer bill until taxation and the treaties are disposed of. He said he had agreed to this truce with the understanding that no other matter would be allowed to interfere with the beer bill.

Reading of Bill Called For

Efforts of Senator Penrose to have the tax bill taken up for amendment were blocked by Senator Simmons, who caused the lengthy bill to be read. Criticism of the Democrats for an alleged attempt to delay the bill drew a sharp retort from the Democratic Senator. The North Carolinian described the Penrose bill as a "miserable, makeshift arrangement," and threatened to offer a substitute bill, which would further delay proceedings.

"For five months we have had much talk about reduction in taxation and revision of the tariff," said Senator Simmons. "We have not yet had either. The tariff bill is still held up in the Senator's committee, and it was only on Wednesday last that the Senator was able to report a tax bill. He comes here today with a revised version of that bill, and seeks to have the Senate, when it has not had sufficient opportunity to digest it, to begin immediate consideration of it."

Senator Penrose was compelled to sit for more than two hours while the Senate clerk read the bill.

CONGRESS RECEIVES CENSURE OF JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Receipt yesterday by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the American Bar Association's resolution condemning Kenesaw M. Landis, federal judge, for accepting pay while serving as arbiter for professional baseball interests, indicates that another attack in Congress on the Chicago jurist is probable.

The letter accompanying the resolution, forwarded by W. Thomas Kemp, secretary of the American Bar Association, asked that it be referred to the "appropriate committee" for action.

In view of the report made by the Judiciary Committee of the House in the closing session of the last Congress it is doubtful if Congress can impeach Judge Landis for acting as the paid arbiter in baseball disputes. B. F. Welty (R.), former Representative from Ohio, made the fight to impeach Judge Landis last session, but beyond a censure of the Chicago judge by the House his effort was fruitless. Nathaniel B. Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, also talked impeachment in the Senate, but he shows no inclination now to press the charge against Judge Landis.

It is the general belief that Congress would have to pass a special act forbidding federal judges from holding two paid positions if it desires to correct what the American Bar Association seeks to accomplish. But as this would prevent many judges from holding positions as faculty members at law schools and such occupations, most members of the Judiciary Committee are anxious to avoid any controversy over the Landis issue.

The condemnatory resolution received by Speaker Gillett declares:

"That the conduct of Kenesaw M. Landis in engaging in private employment and accepting private emolument while holding the position of a federal judge and receiving a salary from the federal government, meets with our unqualified condemnation, as conduct unworthy of the office of judge, derogatory of the dignity of the bench and undermining public confidence in the independence of the judiciary."

LEAGUE COMMISSION ON COMMUNICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A consultative commission on communications and transit, appointed by the League of Nations Council, will deal with all matters arising out of that part of Article 23 of the Covenant which concerns freedom of communication and transit, according to the League of Nations News Bureau here. This commission is purely a technical body, which will also assist the Council and the Permanent Court of International Justice in a number of cases provided for in the Versailles Treaty concerning ports, waterways and railways, particularly as regards settlement of disputes.

This commission will supervise the application of the conventions passed by the Barcelona transit conference, and a system of settlement of any differences that may arise between states over their interpretation.

Subcommittees have been appointed to deal respectively with railway transport, water transport and general questions and statistics. At a preliminary meeting it was decided to study carefully the question of transmitting electric power from states possessing an abundance to others in need of it, as this problem was regarded as one of the most vital for the improvement of international means of communication.

TEXT OF MEXICAN DECISION AWAITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Mexican oil situation has not cleared up to the extent that first reading of dispatches from Mexico City seemed to indicate. In the first place, the United States Government has not received a copy or any official notice of the Supreme Court decision affirming the non-retroactivity of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution. Until the entire decision is at hand, the extent and finality of its terms cannot be determined.

Moreover, the decisions of courts in Mexico, even of the highest, have not the same traditions, the same authority, or the same stability as Americans have become accustomed to associate with the decisions of the highest courts. In Mexico, even when a decision has been rendered, it is possible to change it. However, officials here are inclined to accept the fact that a favorable decision has been made as indicating a trend in the direction that has been hoped for.

Meanwhile there are all kinds of rumors regarding the action of the oil men, in view of the attitude of the Mexican Government, but it must be clearly understood, it is pointed out here, that whatever they may do is merely a business affair and has nothing to do with this government or with the recognition of Mexico.

HOWAT CONTROVERSY HOLDS UP MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Despite repeated efforts on the part of anti-administration delegates to the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America to bring about a roll call with the view of upholding Alexander Howat in his controversy with the international officers regarding an unauthorized strike at the Dean and Reliance strip mines in Kansas, the convention yesterday continued for the third consecutive day its consideration of the recommendations of the executive boards that the miners at the two mines submit their differences to arbitration as provided by the state law in such cases. Supporters of Mr. Howat sought to stampede the convention into a roll call.

When the Kansas controversy is settled, the delegates will consider the proposed nationalization of mines, policies affecting West Virginia and other non-union fields, and new wage demands. It is probable that framing of the wage demands will go over to a reconvened convention in February, as recommended by John L. Lewis, president.

SAFETY CONGRESS OPENS SESSIONS

National Council Meets to Consider Question From Industrial and Public Angles—State Holds Safety Week

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Simultaneously with the opening sessions of the tenth annual congress of the National Safety Congress yesterday, a state-wide safety week was inaugurated for Massachusetts, during which the various phases of public and industrial safety will be emphasized by devices calculated to mobilize public sentiment on the subject. Several hundred delegates, including safety engineers in many lines and traffic specialists, registered during the day, and during the week's session will consider the question from all angles.

It is explained, in connection with the congress, that the national organization was formed on a foundation of civic service, with no profit-making aim or political bias, to further study and to promote regulation of safety in industry. With the enormous increase in the volume and speed of highway traffic in the last decade, however, it was discovered that the problem of public safety demanded attention. This resulted in inquiry into various methods of promoting public safety, until this subject has come to have a leading part in the activities of the national council and the several state councils.

Replying to the welcome of Howard Coonley, president of the Massachusetts council, Charles P. Tolman, president of the National Safety Council, said that he felt the invitation had been extended because the people recognize in it "that spirit of service to the cause of humanity, and for the rights of the individual."

"The moral force of this great commonwealth," he said, "is again enlisted in the cause of individual rights —the right of her citizen to safety whether upon the highways or in the industrial plants. In this present issue the principle is clear to all from the outset and no controversy is possible. The end cannot be gained by force, but only through the willing support of all good citizens."

That the citizen may preserve his individual rights to safety, the speaker said, "the custom of carelessness" must be overcome and he "must show consideration for his neighbor by not pursuing his happiness too speedily." Mr. Tolman urged greater popular support of public safety activities, citing the benefits derived from campaigns that have been successfully carried on in many localities.

In order to focus attention on the object of the week's designation, the Massachusetts Safety Council held a demonstration by the newly formed constabulary on Boston Common. A detachment of the force, which will have charge of the country highways of the Commonwealth, maneuvered in various formations on motorcycles on the cleared playground space of the Common, following an address to the public on the subject of the week. Similar demonstrations will be given each noon during the week by different organizations. Placards, posters and streamers also emphasize throughout the city and State the aim of the week, which is to reduce to a minimum the instances of unfortunate carelessness.

RESIGNATION A BLOW TO KU KLUX ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Whether Col. W. J. Simmons, Imperial Wizard of Ku Klux Klan, will accede to the demand by Edward Young Clarke for immediate acceptance of his resignation as Imperial Kleagle of the Invisible Empire, and whether Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, newly created head of the women's division, will patch up their differences growing out of the writing of Mr. Clarke's demand, were questions which figured largely in the Ku Klux Klan situation yesterday.

Upon the answer to these pertinent questions depends largely the future of the Klan, according to observers of the situation which has developed following the publication by a New York newspaper of alleged doings of the Klan and alleged offenses involving Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Tyler. Apparently a crisis has been reached in the affairs of the order.

Mrs. Tyler and Mr. Clarke have been regarded as persons largely responsible for the rapid growth of the Klan. Without Mrs. Tyler's keen ability to direct the nation-wide organization and to manage the national headquarters, and without Mr. Clarke's conceded genius for promotion and for devising aids to publicity, the order's progress would be seriously impaired.

Mr. Clarke's practical ultimatum to Colonel Simmons, demanding acceptance of his resignation without delay, would, it was said, have the effect of automatically dropping Mrs. Tyler from official connection with the Klan, inasmuch as she was Mr. Clarke's assistant and did not hold official appointment in the order.

When Mrs. Tyler learned of Mr. Clarke's action she declared that the arrangement proposed by him to Colonel Simmons did not meet her approval. She asserted that she would remain, whether Mr. Clarke did or not, and that she would continue to serve the Klan even if she had to work without pay.

POOLING OF WHEAT IS INCREASING

Estimates Show 7,000,000 Bushels Held Under Arrangement With Growers—Effort Is to Prevent Marketing Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—W. H. McGreevy, secretary of the National Wheat Growers Association, has announced that the organization has pledged 7,000,000 bushels of wheat under the compulsory pool arranged by the association. This organization of wheat growers was formed in Kansas, and has its headquarters at Wichita. It was promoted when the price of wheat began going down following the close of the war. The purpose was to secure control of the wheat in the hands of the farmers. By keeping this wheat off the market it would tend to maintain the price of the grain.

The association has been working for two years. This is the first season in which it has been able to make any considerable showing of wheat in the pool, but the effects of the work done last winter and spring are shown by the fact that it has three times as much wheat pooled as was originally planned. While it has not yet sufficient wheat pooled to make any appreciable effect on the market, the potentialities of the organization are apparent.

One of the chief marketing problems in Kansas has been the question of storage for the wheat and the advancement of funds to farmers to carry on their operations. Most farm credits become due with the wheat harvest. The result is that much wheat is forced on the market, frequently at the lowest price levels of the crop season.

The assocation was organized to arrange a credit system for the farmers whereby their grain could be held in storage until tht best time for marketing. The association gathers information from everywhere regarding crop conditions, and is able to keep in close touch with the market. In most respects the association really owns this wheat. It has the wheat pledged to be sold when the association officers direct. It has arranged credits on this wheat so that the farmer can prepare for the next crop and pay off his harvest debts. When the association feels that an opportune time for marketing the crop has arrived, the wheat under pledge will be sent into the markets.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has organized the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., an organization similar in many respects to that of the National Wheat Growers. The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. does not provide a compulsory pool of the wheat of all its members, but has arranged an optional pool, and handles the crop and finances in quite a similar fashion to that of the Wheat Growers.

VETERANS GATHER AT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Forty-four departments are represented among Civil War veterans registered for the fifty-fifth annual G. A. R. encampment. First-day arrivals indicate an attendance as large as at the encampment last year.

The only person prominently mentioned to succeed W. A. Ketcham as commander-in-chief is Dr. Lewis S. Pitcher of Brooklyn, New York. Frank Shellhouse of Indianapolis is a candidate for commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans.

FRENCH COLONIAL INTEREST GROWS

Hydroelectric Activity and Tendency to Develop Resources of Possessions Are Results of Recent Economic Events

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two notable developments resulting from the economic history of France during the past few years are increased interest in her colonial possessions and protectorates, and actual steps toward the realization of hydroelectric development, said John F. Butler, trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been attached to the American Embassy in Paris for three years, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The former is the realization of long agitation, and is taking the form of exploitation of colonial resources, while the latter is the result of necessity arising from the chronic coal shortage, and is marked by a project to harness the Rhone River.

Although the economic condition of France is much improved in itself, Mr. Butler said, as a market for the United States it is still a question of credit, the degree of utility and necessity of the article, generally speaking, being the measure of the length of the credit term asked. Instead of three, six or nine months' credit being asked, there is more likely to be a demand for three, five or even ten years. This varies with the goods, whether manufactured goods or raw materials, and most of the essentials in the latter category are being paid for in cash despite the drain on finances, Mr. Butler said.

The chief imports of France at present, the trade commissioner explained, come from the United States, England, Germany, Argentina, Belgium and the French colonies. The United States and Great Britain receive the bulk of the exports, with Germany, Belgium and the colonies following. Although there is no prohibition of trade with Russia, no protection is guaranteed French nationals entering the field and, therefore, the volume is small. The mutual tariff war between France and Germany is going on, both countries fearing an influx of the other's goods.

Reclaiming of the lands of the devastated regions is going forward successfully, Mr. Butler said. The current cereal crop was good and other crops fair despite drought, while the wheat crop was excellent and forecasts a fall in importation. The encouragement of the use of improved agricultural machinery creates a more or less cash market for this line.

"At present," the trade commissioner continued, "there is plenty of coal on hand due to the industrial depression. The pre-war consumption of coal, however, was 60,000,000 metric tons, and the production 40,000,000. The deficit was made up by imports from England, Belgium, and Germany. The acquisition of Lorraine, which consumes more coal than it produces, does not decrease this deficit, but the repair of the devastated mines in the Lens region indicates that the production for 1921 may be about 28,000,000 metric tons. The difference will be supplied by Germany, under the reparations agreement, and by imports from Belgium and England. It is probable that importation of American coal will fall off accordingly."

The effect of the past coal shortage, however, Mr. Butler went on, was to crystallize the question of hydroelectric development into a law authorizing the harnessing of the Rhone for water power, irrigation and navigation. A company is being organized of members of the Paris, Marseilles, Lyons and Grenoble municipal governments and other interests affected. It is estimated that between 2,500,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 francs will be expended over a period of 15 years. Bonds will be issued in periodic installments, and, Mr. Butler pointed out, the increase in industrial activity in the region offers an excellent potential market.

Asked concerning the textile strike in the north, the trade commissioner said that it is a case of an unsuccessful attempt to adjust wages to a fall in prices. Such adjustments have been effected by special commissions in various lines. There is little or no unemployment, however, Mr. Butler asserted. Asked concerning taxes, he said that they are generally high and that the returns from the business turnover tax are not as satisfactory as had been expected.

Colonial development has been urged for some time but delayed by the tendency of the French to "stay at home." The war, however, Mr. Butler said, has increased colonial interest in favor of trade development. Such products as lumber and oil, seeds, phosphates in Tunis and Algeria, and cotton products in French Indo-China are resources which could be well developed, he said.

FARM MANAGEMENT COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Courses in farm management, agricultural soils, home grounds, floriculture, the feeding of farm animals, the production and handling of milk for the market and poultry raising are new courses to be given by the correspondence department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College this year. The farm and home study courses enrolled 500 students last year.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—The competitive scholarship offered to the applicant for admission to Mt. Holyoke College attaining the highest rank in the college entrance examinations has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Chapin of Boston and Paris, formerly a student in the Girls Latin School in Boston and the Lycée Molière in Paris. Her average is given as 89.33 per cent.

CARAVAN REACHES ITS DESTINATION

Automobile Pioneers From New York City Take Possession of Idaho Land Where They Will Found Farming Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUHL, Idaho—The modern caravan of 28 automobiles reached its destination at Buhl, Idaho, September 21. Starting from Brooklyn, New York, in July, its members have traveled the almost coast-to-coast distance from their old homes of conveniences to pioneer beginnings on sagebrush land, where they will build new homes.

Five thousand citizens from all sections of southern Idaho gathered at the little city of Buhl to greet their new neighbors. Hospitality was enjoyed to the fullest extent by the travelers. Former Gov. James H. Hawley, one of the old-time pioneers, made an impressive speech, comparing the conditions under which the early pioneers had labored and those faced by the tillers of new soil today.

Buhl is 25 miles from the Roseworth lands, where the caravan will settle upon 40-acre tracts. This land has an irrigation system already completed and the sagebrush is cleared away. A garden was planted in the late summer to provide vegetables for canning for the winter. Also provision has been made for the employment of experts to teach settlers about farming, farm housekeeping, plans for houses, community storehouses, etc.

The nearest post office to the tract is Castleford, seven miles away, and the nearest railroad station, Buhl. However, good, hard-surfaced roads connect the tract with other towns.

The land, including water right, is sold for $125 per acre, and each settler has given the first payment of $1000. Also each family in order to join the caravan had to be in possession of ready money enough for its support until the first harvest. The land is especially adapted for the raising of grains, seeds, and alfalfa. Adjoining is a large cattle grazing area.

AMERICAN INDIAN FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—An exclusive American Indian fair will be held this fall by the Sioux Indians of the Rosebud reservation, in the southern part of this State. Many of the Indians have become extensive grain and live-stock producers.

FROM THE AVENUE AT NINTH

Fall 1921

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DO GERMANS PLAN TO DOMINATE ITALY?

Publication of Alleged German Official Report for Capturing Italian Market for German Goods Arouses Interest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italian public, barely three years after the end of the war, which was intended to rid the world of German predominance, political and commercial, has suddenly found itself confronted with a fresh attempt to bring the peninsula beneath the industrial and commercial supremacy of the Germans. Almost simultaneously with the signature of a new German-Italian commercial agreement in Berlin, the Italian Nationalist organ, the "Idea Nazionale," published a confidential report, alleged to have been composed by the German commercial attaché in Rome, and copied by a detective, disclosing a complete scheme for dominating the Italian market. This report, handed to the Nationalist journal by General Silvestri, was immediately declared by the German Embassy to be false. In Italy, however, it was once said, that "an official denial constitutes the indirect confirmation of the fact denied." The "Idea Nazionale" and other Italian newspapers of widely different opinions maintain the genuineness of the report, which has created great excitement.

The "Idea Nazionale" has submitted the copy of the document to Senator Barzilai, in his capacity of chairman of the Press Association, and the Socialist organ, the "Avanti," asserts that the report contains the names of three Italian newspapers, stated to have been subsidized by Germany. Two senators have given notice of questions to the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Commerce upon the subject, asking what measures they propose to take to save the national industries from German commercial penetration. The German plans are favored by the state of the exchange. While the Italians cannot afford to buy British, French or American goods because of the great depreciation of the Italian currency on the London, Paris and New York money markets, they can purchase German manufactures at a great advantage, owing to the fact that the German mark is still more depreciated than the Italian lira. Hence the Germans can "dump" quantities of their goods upon the Italian market, where they can be sold at a price with which no British, French or American merchant can compete.

Commercial Ambitions

Nor is this the only symptom of Germany's commercial ambitions in Italy. There have been sinister rumors of attempts by the redoubtable German capitalist, Hugo Stinnes, to capture this or that Italian company; and it has not been forgotten that, before the war, numerous Germans, including Dr. Kaempf, the Deputy-Speaker of the Reichstag, were directors of a certain Italian bank. Unfortunately, there is no British bank in Italy, nor has the British merchant shown much desire to do business with that country, even apart from the above-mentioned obstacle to Anglo-Italian trade, created by the exchange. The Briton does not like the system of deferred payments, which the German, before the war, patiently endured. Moreover, the Briton has the whole British Empire to trade in, nor has he yet learned the necessity of addressing Italian customers in their own language and of quoting his prices in their currency and in their metric system. A patriotic effort to run a British shop in the heart of Rome met with little support from home; while the deplorable delays and not infrequent losses in the Italian postal service, coupled with the constant strikes, have not encouraged the punctual British trader to embark upon the Italian market. Added to this is the rudimentary stage at which the check system has arrived in Italy. The writer knows a case of a rich American, who was compelled to pay in bank-notes the entire purchase money of a large apartment in Rome. At Italian banks, owing to the formalities involved, an operation of 20 lire takes more time than one of £1000 at a London house. This is all the more strange, because the Italians invented banking, and the Peruzzi and other Italian bankers of the Middle Ages lent money to kings and financed famous republics.

Italo-German Friendship

No cool observer doubted, even in 1915, that Italy, after the war, would inevitably gravitate back toward German influences. There never was, except in the minds of a few idealists, the same inborn hatred of Germany as of Austria. In 1914 there were Italians, who publicly advocated espousing the German side, not from sentiment but from supposed self-interest. The "sacred egotism" of Mr. Salandra decided in favor of war upon the side of the Allies; but it was long before Italy formally declared war upon Germany. Crispi, it will be remembered, 32 years ago, was the guest and friend of Bismarck, and the Triple Alliance lasted for a whole generation. Even today there are mature Germanophils in the Italian diplomatic service, and a recent Minister of Education, the Neapolitan philosopher, Professor Benedetto Croce, presided officially at a dinner, given to a German historian of Italian literature on a visit to Rome. On various occasions the Italian Government has mediated at conferences between the Germans and the Allies, while there is little affection in Italy for France and not much for Great Britain, despite the now obsolescent memories of 1859 and 1860.

But there is one big barrier to a political alliance between Italy and Germany—the Italian annexation of the German-speaking district between Bozen and the Brenner, the Upper Adige, as the Italians call it. A German Irredentism, fomented from Innsbruck and even Berlin, has already sprung up in this, the native land of the famous Tyrolese patriot and innkeeper, Andreas Hofer, who gave Napoleon much trouble in his time. At the last election all the four deputies, elected for the Upper Adige, were Germans, despite the very mild rule of the Italian Governor-General, Mr. Credaro, who has even been accused by Nationalists of favoring the German element. But an Italianisation of the Upper Adige would be as difficult as a denationalization of the Dutch in Cape Colony.

A Great Gulf

Strategic reasons, it was said, demanded the incorporation of the Upper Adige in Italy; but Great Britain and France, in supporting the Italian claims for annexation, unconsciously served their own interests by creating a great gulf between German and Italian interests, just as Bismarck purposely prevented France and Italy from uniting against him by offering to the former the regency of Tunisia, which the Italians had regarded as their "promised land." Mr. Bissolati in his famous Milan speech of January, 1919, foresaw this difficulty; but his voice was as "that of one crying in the wilderness." Should Austria merge in Germany, the situation in the Upper Adige would become worse, because then the Italian frontier on the Brenner would march with that of a strong Germany, instead of meeting that of a weak Austria.

No one wants to have Germany as a neighbor, and Italian medieval history is full of the incursions of the Germans over the Brenner to Verona and the plains of Venetia and Lombardy. Italy has always exercised an attraction upon these "barbarians" from the north, and the former Kaiser was fond of recalling the exploits of the Swabian Emperor in the south, on the great tableland of Apulia and on the golden shores of Palermo. The German bagman is the modern representative of the Emperors Frederick II and Henry VI, and "dumping" and "peaceful penetration" have taken the place of battles and sieges.

What the Allies Can Do

The Italian ideal is commercial and industrial independence of both groups of powers, as is natural. Given time, this might be realized, although the lack of coal and raw materials handicaps Italian manufactures. Meanwhile, the Allies and the United States should do what they can to prevent the Germans from recovering their position in Italy. Mr. Nitti has advocated the importation of American capital; but the most vital measure is the reduction of the Italian loss upon the foreign exchanges. This depends upon the increase of Italian exports, and that in turn upon the diminution of strikes and other hindrances to production, for artificial plans for bringing the exchange down have failed. Even Great Britain, placed in a much more favorable position than Italy, has thought it necessary to pass a measure for the prevention of German "dumping."

Wise policy would suggest, too, the avoidance of anything on the part of the Allies likely to wound Italian pride—an important factor, too often neglected in dealing with a high-spirited race. Tact is not the strong point of the laborious Germans; but it has not always been conspicuous in British and French handling of Italian questions. Allied propaganda in Italy is difficult and almost useless; facts are the best advertisement. The Italians of today are a practical people, well aware on which side their bread is buttered. They are not to be won over by poetic effusions, sentimental appeals, or historical reminiscences, but by community of interests. In 1890, when they wanted capital, Berlin lent them what London had refused. In 1921, when they want cheap goods, it will be unfortunate if Germany again supplies them with what they need, unfortunate in their own interest also, for the German capitalist is the forerunner of the German politician.

INISHMORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Islands of Aran (Irish Ara Naoimh) lie on the west coast of Ireland, 29 miles from Galway harbor, and stretch across the entrance to the bay, forming a natural breakwater against the wild Atlantic. They were known 1000 years ago, and are still believed by many of the peasantry to be the nearest land to the far-famed island of Hy Brasail or OBrazil. It is supposed to be visible on rare occasions:

On the ocean that hollows the rocks where ye dwell,
A shadowy land has appeared as they tell;
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest,
And they called it OBrasil, the isle of the blest.
—Griffin

There is no other part of Ireland so interesting as these Aran islands, not only for their past history but also for the great number of pagan and Christian remains that are still to be found on these shores, and nowhere else do we find so many and so varied examples of early Christian architecture, churches, cloghauns, and cashels.

In each one of the three islands can be seen monuments of a great prehistoric people, whose work even in their ruin will outlive those of later and more civilized nations. No doubt these islands were in ancient times the stronghold of a warrior race, who preferred the freedom of the barren crags to serfdom in the more fertile lands of the interior.

Three times a week a little steamer, the Duras, comes over from Galway and stops at the different islands to take or put down passengers, goods, and the mails. On these days there is much stir in the busy little village of Kilronan. The post office with its neatly thatched roof is full of inquirers; and outside, sitting on the wall, are the politicians (for every Irishman is a politician), some discussing the latest news from the mainland and others engaged in the more frivolous game of pitch and toss! The quays also present a busy appearance, people coming and going, and donkey carts galore bringing down goods to the boat or taking them away.

In the middle of them all is to be seen Antony O'Flaherty of Gurtna Copple driving, with some difficulty, his three little boneens which he has bought at the Galway fair; they also seem to have much to discuss; but Antony shows no consideration, and in spite of their grunts, keeps prodding them with his stick; he has four miles to walk before he can reach his ancestral home at Gurtna Copplestral, and "forward" is his motto.

I also had to be moving on, but in an opposite direction, over fields of rock and loose stone walls, until I reached the southwest coast of the island. There, built on the edge of the cliffs, almost undiscernible amongst the prevailing stoniness, is the oldest fort in the island—called Dubh Caher Black Forte, a dun or fortress. The walls are of very rude masonry, 20 feet high and 18 to 16 feet thick. All round outside is the Chevaux de frise of sharp stones which served as an extra means of defense on the land side; these stones are set on end, and so closely together that it is quite impossible for man or beast to make

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dancing a jig

his way through them—nothing more efficacious could have been devised to break the ranks of an advancing foe.

In the interior there are remains of Clochauns, that is, stone huts, usually circular, and of a beehive shape; one of the most perfect ones is Clochaunna-Carraige, on the north side of Inishmore, near the sea. The entrance is very low, and I had some difficulty in getting into it; but once inside I could stand straight up and found it measured 19 feet by 7½ feet and was 8 feet high.

One of the first places visited by the tourist when he sets foot on Inishmore is the fort of Dun Ængus, called "the most magnificent barbaric monument now extant in Europe." Its gigantic proportions, isolated position, and the wild scenery by which it is surrounded make it well worth a visit. It is built on the very edge of sheer cliffs 250 to 350 feet high and is in the shape of a horseshoe, but is thought to have been originally oval, and from the falling of the cliffs to have acquired its present form. The Atlantic waves break against these cliffs with tremendous force, so it is not surprising that at times they fall in.

Dun Ængus consists of three inclosures and the remains of the fourth. The wall which surrounds the innermost is 13 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches thick, and is built without cement of any kind. It is in three sections, the inner 7 feet high. The doorway is extraordinarily low, being only 4 feet 8 inches high, but probably the level was much lower when it was originally made: it is 3 feet 5 inches wide, very slightly inclining, and the lintel is 5 feet 10 inches long. Outside the second wall is the Chevaux de frise, 30 feet wide. Dun Ængus is called after Ængus, son of Hua Mor, a famous chieftain in pre-Christian history. The other two forts on Inishmore—Dun Eochlan or Oghill Fort (of the yew wood), which crowns the summit of the highest hill on the island, and Dun Onaght or Eoghanacht—are very similar, but smaller, have no Chevaux de frise and are both inland.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Taking home the turf

Certainly these early inhabitants of Aran had no difficulty in finding material for their buildings. My first impression on putting foot in the island was that it was stone and rock and very little else, "the soil is almost paved over with stones so as, in some places nothing is to be seene, but large stones with wide opening between them" (O'Flaherty, 1648). Over the entire surface there is no earth whatsoever save what has been artificially created, and for the most part this is only a few inches deep. I have walked over fields of nothing else but rock, with great fissures and interstices in the stratification; these are so narrow, that it was with much difficulty I got my hand down to pick the maidenhair and other plants which grow with great luxuriance in them.

I shall never forget a walk we had along the high cliffs beyond Dun Ængus, exposed to the winds of the Atlantic which blew us along helter skelter over the rocky fields. These rocks are often from 40 to 60 feet long; in calm weather one might imagine one was walking on a billiard table they are so smooth and level, and the people find them most serviceable for threshing corn, which is done in a primitive manner. I have also seen them used for dancing purposes with much effect.

One morning we were watching the women and children picking kelp on the shore; they then spread it out on the fields to dry and were returning home to their dinner when we met them and began talking to them and persuaded them to dance a jig for us. Biddy Durane required little pressing. She had been working hard all the morning, standing in the water, and was wet above her knees; but the merry twinkle in her eye showed that she was keen for a little "divarsian."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Anthony O'Flaherty returning from the fair

Her wet petticoats did not damp her ardor nor did the pampooties interfere with the light measure she began to tread on that rocky surface. To the familiar strain of "Thump the potlid," sung by my friend, she took the floor. The Russian dancers were not in it! We sat around, some on the kelp baskets, some on the bare rock, lost in admiration at her agility and lightheartedness. Bridget Hernon followed, but required a little more pressing, and looked much more serious over it.

The chaussures worn by the dancers are a sort of sandals called pampooties, made of a raw cowhide with the hair on the outside, cut low at the sides with a little pointed piece in front just sufficient to cover the toes, and tied with a piece of string across the instep in more or less classical fashion. To prevent them getting hard, they must be kept moist, and are wet before putting on. Owing to the difficulty of walking on the huge limestone flags they are very generally worn by Aranites, and no doubt account for that peculiar shuffling at the same time swinging step which we noticed in their walk. I have also seen the Italians wearing them at Porto D'Anzio.

Their clothes are mostly homemade and of yellowish flannel, spun, woven and bleached on the island. The men, as a rule, wear no coats, even in their Sunday attire, their sleeves are of that yellowish white flannel and probably part of the shirt; over this is worn a bawneen or jersey of some dark-blue knitted material; the trousers are of homespun flannel. The small boys wear red petticoats and look very comical.

One of the chief industries on the island is kelp making. The seaweed is gathered when the tide is out, dried and then burnt and exported. It is used in the manufacture of iodine. A few years ago a practical suggestion was made to have an organization of the kelp industries of Scotland and Ireland so that a full development on more modern lines could be made. Before the war this industry had to compete with the German potash mines and the Chili saltpetre deposits, and in spite of this competition at least three factories are engaged in the extraction of potash salts and kelp. What is required is better organization in collecting and burning the weed and a protection of the industry, so that now the war is over it will be able successfully to compete with German potash salts. The turf hulks come in here from Connemara and the people bring their carts, the poorer ones their donkeys with panniers to carry it away. The quay which has been built lately by the Congested Districts Board is generally piled up with turf; I watched it being thrown up sod by sod, a slow process, but why hurry? Time is of little concern in these islands.

With the exception of a few stunted trees around Kilmurve there is none anywhere in the island and there are no bogs, so they depend completely on Connemara for their supply of fuel.

Only those who have been in Aran can realize the outlook on those cold winter days; the roaring sound of the Atlantic against the high cliffs, the plaintive cry of the curlew intermingled with the howling of the wind; and over all a sort of gray cloud hanging—uniting sky, sea, and rocks in one. The one bright spot is the turf fire, round which they gather on those cold winter evenings telling stories in their own native tongue or discussing the affairs of their little island, which is all the world to them!

What a different world it was in those early centuries when St. Enda came across from Connemara and introduced Christianity; it speedily obtained a world-wide renown for learning, piety and asceticism, and many hundred of holy men from other parts of Ireland and from foreign countries constantly resorted to it to study the sacred Scriptures and to learn and practice the rigid austerites of a hermit's life. The island in consequence was called Ara Naoimh or Ara of the Saints. It was in the fifth century that St. Enda landed at Killeane Bay, having come across in a stone boat which is still to be seen and is called the Great Curragh stone. From that day to this, no tides, no human power have been able to move it. Amongst the first to visit Enda's island sanctuary was the celebrated St. Brendan the Navigator, as he is called, who was then considering his great project of discovering the Promised Land beyond the western main.

On the highest point of the east end of the island is Teampull-Benen, the church or oratory of St. Benen, a unique specimen of an early Irish church and considered by Petrie to be of the sixth century. It is extremely small, and it was with some difficulty that I got myself and my hat in through the tiny entrance. I took a photograph of the doorway from the inside; it is 5½ feet high and 1¼ feet wide at bottom and half a foot narrower at the top, and the lintel is a limestone flag six feet long. It bears an extraordinary resemblance to the entrances to the temples in Egypt. The orientation, instead of being east and west, is north and south.

I stood for a few minutes looking at the wild waves of the Atlantic dashing up against the cliffs of the irregular coast line and far away on the mainland I saw the cliffs of Moher, which rise over 600 feet straight up from the sea, and form some of the most sublime objects of the western coast.

One of the features of Inishmore is the stone pillars erected in different places along the roadside; as I was walking from Kilmurvey to Kilronan I came across several at short distances from each other with rude crosses over them. Stopping a few minutes I watched a native coming along the road in his picturesque archaic clothes, he raised his hat, and with a short ejaculation passed on, the sad brown wind from the west echoed his prayer and wafted it along to the "region of sunshine and rest—the isle of the blest."

This was my last day in Inishmore and as I walked down to the pier at Kilronan I thought of the happy peaceful time I had spent in this remote little island, and how reluctantly I was leaving it, and with Columcille, a scion of the royal race of Niall the Great, I joined my regrets and wished.

Farewell to Aran Isle: farewell!
I steer for Hy—my heart is sore;
The breakers burst, the billows swell
'Twixt Aran Isle and Albas shore.
—Irish Odes

SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF A DUTCH-AMERICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—A splendid example of playing the game with a dogged perseverance has been given by a Dutchman, in America, Edward Bok, whose autobiography has recently been published in that country. This story of the struggle of "A Dutch Boy" is already in its ninth edition, and is a book which every young man or girl will read with profit, a story of the struggles of an insignificant Dutch emigrant from office boy in the Western Union Telegraph Company to the status of one of the best known personalities in the Union.

Edward Bok left Holland in his sixth year with his father and mother and another brother, as emigrants for America. He had a hard struggle in New York; but this did not succeed in souring him. Edward Bok was a born journalist and learnt the value of words not at school or university, but in the advertising section of a publishing house. He had the journalistic instinct and got the idea into his head that, to provide people with news, he must come into contact with those who pulled the strings of government; furthermore, he discovered new ways of doing this and his eyes were always open for opportunities.

In England, the autobiography of Edward Bok has been published with a preface by Lord Northcliffe. His book is being read as sedulously in Canada as in the United States of America, and the man who wrote it not only speaks Dutch; though he had left the mother country before he had reached his teens more than half a century ago, but announces to millions his pride of his Dutch ancestry. Mr. Bok takes a great interest in the promotion of more friendly relations between the United States and the Netherlands, and is an apostle of the gospel of building a bridge of culture over the gaps which separate the various peoples. The "Netherlands America Foundation" is one of his favorite preoccupations. Its program is a comprehensive one, and Mr. Bok has arrived in Holland on the Rotterdam to discuss the young society, of which he is president, with leading men in this country.

Mr. Bok has already been offered the post of American Minister to The Hague.

LARGE ENROLLMENTS IN INDIANA COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Registration records are being broken in many Indiana colleges this year. The total number of students for the autumn term at Indiana University is 2246, with prospects of close to 400 more before the term is far advanced.

Lack of housing facilities may make it necessary for Notre Dame University to turn away 500 or more prospective students. A larger number of students than ever before are enrolling at Franklin College which last year had an enrollment of about 300. The enrollment at Purdue is substantially 2900, which was the number of students enrolled last year. At DePauw University all enrollment records have been broken with an enrollment of about 1200.

HOTEL FOR NEGROES PLANNED

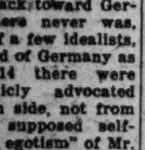
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—A hotel to be owned, operated and controlled by Negroes for the accommodation of guests of that race will be erected in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on North Indiana Avenue, and will be known as the Hotel Fitzgerald.

SLIDING WAGE SCALE ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—The combined executives of the Mine Workers' Union have accepted the Chamber of Mines' amended proposal regarding the reduction of the wages of miners. The new scheme retains the sliding scale, under which wages will be based on the cost of living, figures for the last but one preceding quarter being taken as the equivalent to the increased cost of living over the pre-war standard of 57 per cent.



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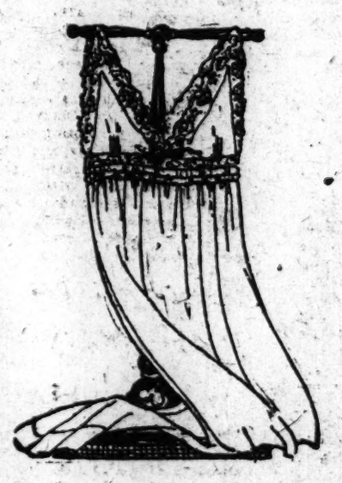

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FOREIGN LEGION IN ATTACK ON MOORS

Spanish Effort on Borders of the Beni Sicar Country Proves a Brilliant Success and Arouses Much Enthusiasm

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELILLA, Morocco—There is some speculation as to the time when the new Spanish advance against the rebels will begin. The idea held in the first place that the threat of the rebels that they would exercise reprisals on their prisoners if aeroplanes were used against them (these aeroplanes in vastly increased numbers, many of them being given to the army by the towns of Spain, being an integral feature of the new attack) might cause much postponement of the operations, until in fact the prisoners were ransomed, does not hold so strongly as at first. The rebels know that in the long run—and that not so long now—the Spanish intentions being what they are they must lose and be punished, and in that case such reprisals as they announce would inevitably recoil severely upon themselves.

Negotiations are going on continually and Spain will no doubt part with much money for ransoms, but the tribes know quite well that they will not get what they expect, and that if they did they would probably have to disgorge later. As a matter of fact the rebels have released many prisoners without appeal or ransom, including numbers they found working in the mines in the Alhucemas region.

Legion Earns Reputation

The Spanish action is therefore likely to begin soon. Those who are acquainted with the inner councils say it has been determined that it shall not commence until there are in Melilla 50,000 men all perfectly equipped and armed. Some time since there were more than half this number there without counting the cavalry, artillery, engineers, auxiliary corps, the Foreign Legion and the native troops. In the reorganization of the regular troops that is proceeding, the number of Europeans belonging to them is being increased by 50 per cent. The Foreign Legion, recruits for which are coming in very rapidly, is becoming a formidable force, and in recent times has acquitted itself splendidly and earned a great reputation. Three battalions have already been completed and two more are expected to be filled up soon. Among the foreigners arriving, mostly such as fought in the European war, are many former officers.

It is reported that the Spanish Embassy in Vienna has been besieged by would-be Austrian recruits, and that a new battalion of Austrians only could be made up. Recruits are given a bonus of 300 pesetas on enlisting for the campaign, 500 pesetas if they contract for five years, and 700 for five years. They are assured that their prospects of probation are good. Colonel Millan Astray is in command of the force. Apart from all other considerations the Foreign Legion, and the fact that it is being recruited so rapidly, has a good moral effect on Melilla and on the Spanish and native troops.

New Positions Fortified

Some substantial progress in the fighting way has already been made and great punishment inflicted upon enemy tribes, even though the main operations have not yet begun. Some important new positions in the Beni Sicar region outside Melilla have been taken and strongly fortified. The chief tribesmen of Beni Sicar have remained stanch and loyal friends of Spain, in fact they have been the only ones in this region. Their loyalty is due to their chief, Abd el Kader, who is in the way of being the most important tribal chief left to Spain. Once he was her bitter enemy, but some years ago, in 1909, having received certain benefits from Spain, he changed round and ever since then has been an enthusiastic friend, and guarantees the adhesion of the tribes under him. Abd el Kader is a popular and sympathetic figure and a strong character. He is a fair type of the Moorish trader, genial to the utmost degree, a flatterer, a wheedler.

When the general rising took place recently the tribesmen under Abd el Kader, although they respected him and wished to be faithful to him, feared to show themselves on the side of Spain because of the action that other tribes would take against them in such case. Abd el Kader had to coax and cajole them interminably. He assured them that the rebels were making a vast mistake and that Spain would soon come on with all her strength, and where would be the rebels then? They listened but were not convinced. They had the power at that moment of swooping down upon Melilla and sacking the place, and were only restrained from doing so by the persuasive efforts of Abd el Kader. Had they so swooped down upon the city nothing could have saved it. There would have been horrid scenes. Spain would have been astounded, and it might have been that the whole future of Morocco, or at least the scheme of things for the next few years, would have been been changed.

Abd el Kader Appeals

But Abd el Kader at the same time appealed urgently to the Spanish leaders in Melilla to send troops as soon as they could to convince his people of the might of Spain, in which they no longer believed. None could be sent from Melilla, but the moment the first regular troops came from Ceuta to reenforce the Melilla contingents, General Berenguer sent a company with all haste to the Zoco el Had in the heart of the Beni Sicar country, as if they were going there to meet the enemy. But the tribesmen were now convinced and offered their friendship and assistance. Abd el Kader said afterward to the Spanish that if the reenforcements had not come that very night he would have been obliged to be traitor to Spain—if he had wished to live.

This Moorish chief thinks he has done a very good thing for himself and his people, and he is probably right. He has just been saying some interesting things, one of which is that Abd el Krim, the rebel leader, whom, of course, he knows very well, never organized his army with the intention of driving the Spaniards out of Morocco, but merely out of his own territory. When, however, his men saw that the Spaniards were on the run and had begun to evacuate their positions the rumor spread among the Moors that Spain was abandoning the Riff, and the rebels then promptly threw themselves on them with a view to looting all they could. He says that Spain should be strong now in her treatment of the rebels. "Although they would like in many cases to submit themselves now, Spain should not accept their submission in this easy way," he says, "nor should she employ any political means for attracting them toward her. Before listening to their hypocritical words she should employ force. She should severely punish all rebels and destroy their villages.

"For Spain to recover her power," he declares, "it is indispensable that she should give an enormous impression of her strength, that she should roar cannon at them, that she should rain lead and missiles of every description upon them to terrify them and overwhelm them. Their savageness does not permit them to understand that Spain does them an extraordinary service in colonizing our desert lands, educating us, yielding to us a generous flow of civilization which will serve us some day to the extent that our race will fraternize with the Spanish, and, closely united, we will form a single power, robust, indestructible, before the other nations of the world." A remarkable man is this Abd el Kader, the best Moorish friend of Spain.

First Aggressive Action

It has happened that the first important aggressive action by the Spanish since their recent disasters has taken place on the borders of the Beni Sicar country. It was aggressive although it originated in part defensively. The rebel tribes outside Beni Sicar duly adopted their punitive intentions toward the friends of Spain, and came to attack the positions that the Spanish had fortified in this territory. This demanded a Spanish effort, which was organized by General Berenguer himself in conjunction with the new commandant-general of Melilla, General Cavalcanti. It was a brilliant success and aroused much enthusiasm.

It was not without special reasons that it was determined to put the Foreign Legion in the van and give them the best opportunities, at the same time hoping that they would give the Spanish and native troops an example in military élan. They did. It was rather curious to see the manner in which this certainly formidable unit, troops of several nations who had fought so hard in Europe in recent years, rushed forward to the attack against the Moors here on behalf of Spain. In some respects this is one of the most remarkable of foreign legions. They were followed by five battalions, three light batteries, three mountain batteries, two companies of engineers and various auxiliary elements, and a reserve column under General Neila was held in Zoco el Had.

The operation was under the immediate command of General Sanjurjo. When the Spanish forces advanced there was some sharp fighting for a time. The rebels came up boldly and threw themselves on the Foreign Legion, the struggle for some minutes being hand to hand. The Foreign Legion behaved with magnificent bravery, exciting the enthusiastic admiration of the Spaniards. The rebels were soon in flight, and then the Spaniards went forward to consolidate important new positions.

NATAL TRAMWAYMEN'S OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

DURBAN, Natal—The Durban tramwaymen have offered to refer all matters in dispute to arbitration by the government or any satisfactory third party, and if this basis is accepted they will willingly return to work, otherwise the strike will continue and an appeal for financial aid will be asked. English and American Labor organizations will be asked to contribute £5000 each in case of a protracted struggle.

BRITISH ARBITERS IN TRADE DISPUTES

New Scheme Is Based Upon Compulsory Arbitration and Necessitates Preliminary Trial of Three Statutory Processes

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—So rapidly move the affairs of men that it is extremely difficult to believe that there existed a "movement" little over half a century ago to propagate and agitate for arbitration in trade disputes, that the organized workers of those days were concentrating almost the whole of their time and energies to induce employers to refer matters of difference to be settled by some form of arbitration Court. The stalwart direct action enthusiast of today can have but a very hazy idea of the obstinacy with which the employers resisted the efforts of his grandfather to have disputes settled by "impartial umpires" chosen from outside the trade.

It was not until about 1860-70 that employers began to abandon their objection to recognize the trade unions, or to concede the policy of the regulation of industry by joint boards of conciliation settled from disinterested men not connected with the industry affected. When the Amalgamated Society of Engineers offered, in 1851, to refer the then pending dispute to arbitration, the enginering employers simply ignored the proposal. And it is recorded that a select committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1850-60 to investigate the proposals found the workmen's witnesses strongly in favor of arbitration, but the employers skeptical as to its possibility.

Rapid Growth

Few movements grew so rapidly or took such deep root, for in a speech delivered in 1875 the speaker proudly refers to the circumstance that in Northumberland "the men now meet with their employer around the common board," and that in the adjoining counties of Durham and Yorkshire boards of arbitration and conciliation had also been formed, and that 75,000 men in the former and 40,000 in the latter "repose with perfect confidence on the decisions of the boards."

It is well to bear in mind, however, that the words conciliation boards and arbitration boards were used rather loosely—in no sense in the way in which they are regarded today—but often meaning no more than a meeting of employers and trade union representatives for argument and discussion. In an entirely different category is the set of proposals drawn up by the executive committee of the Imperial Commercial Association and forwarded to the Prime Minister and to members of both houses of Parliament.

The scheme is based upon compulsory arbitration and conciliation, and under it all strikes and lockouts would be illegal until three definite statutory processes had been tried without success. Apart from one or two innovations which will be analyzed later, the scheme in its general features follows closely the machinery which gradually evolved out of the various government departments in the days of the war, and relies rather upon judicial than administrative machinery in the handling of disputes.

Last Resort Intervention

It is claimed, with considerable emphasis, that the intervention of a government department will only take place in the last resort. This has all the appearance of pandering to the prevailing cry which regards all government interference as anathema, and justification for the appointment of what are contemptuously described as bureaucrats. New labels have been put on old bottles, for it is sorely perplexing to imagine the "conciliation commissioner," who appears to be the High Priest of the whole process, as any other than a government official.

It does not alter the fact that it is proposed to fill this position with a high court judge; the majority of the chairmen of the Government Industrial Courts are King's counselors or men of high standing in the legal profession. And as the court presided over by the high court judge would have power to enforce its decisions, in the case of employers associations, and, in the case of trade unions, by fines inflicted upon the funds of the union, or by cancellation of the registration of the union, how are these decisions to be enforced except with the support and authority of the government? In point of fact, the government, through its duly accredited representative, steps in—and rightly so—from the very first stages of the negotiations.

There is one stage in the proceedings which will commend itself to every man and woman who has seen the error of allowing negotiations to be kept from the public, for it is proposed, if agreement is not reached in the first court, to require both parties to furnish within 48 hours statements showing the grounds upon which they differ, and all the statements, setting forth the nature of the dispute and the reasons for the failure to reach an agreement, would be published daily, for 10 days, in the public press.

A Confusing Stage

Then follows the reference to the high court judge with whom will sit four assessors, two of whom would be nominated by each of the contending parties, who, as stated, can inflict penalties for non-acceptance of the court's decision. The next stage is somewhat confusing. It is provided that in the event of either party to the dispute being dissatisfied with the award, such party would have power to refer the award to its members for acceptance or rejection, and the members would vote upon the question under a secret ballot to be conducted by officials of the state. If a majority is recorded against the award, a strike or lock-out would then become legal, and then, but not before, the government may be approached with a view to intervention.

The provision for a ballot vote conducted under the watchful eyes of "officials of the state" is prompted by the views incorporated in the Trade Union Ballot Bill, and based upon the belief that the existing trade union machinery is inadequate to guarantee a faithful expression of opinion on the merits or demerits of agreements or proposals reached by the men's representatives. Indeed, it is only vaguely suggested that the ballot is "cooked," that the figures show a majority in whichever direction the extremists desire to travel.

The writer has had experience of both the trade union procedure and that of the ordinary political methods, and one is as secret and free from abuse as the other. It may be that certain unions known to the promoters of the proposal under consideration are not as scrupulous as they should be, or that the machinery fails to check abuses, but generally speaking, the sanctity of the ballot is the pride of the trade union movement, and will give strength to a most rigorous and determined resistance to any interference in its conduct by any other than the union's own selected "tellers."

METAL WORKERS WOULD END WAR

Anti-Militaristic Resolutions Are Passed at International Meeting, and Workers Lay Plans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Several important decisions were arrived at by the International Congress of the Metal Workers Union, which was represented by 2000 delegates at the meeting held in Lucerne. Great interest was centered on the resolutions passed by the congress. The first, which was moved by an Italian member of the central executive, referred to the gradual cessation of the production of ammunition, while the second, aiming at a general agreement in respect of international action for the prevention of future wars, came from the American engine and machine laborers. After these resolutions had been explained by a French delegate, an Austrian recommended their adoption in the name of the commission which had prepared them. He said that it was impossible for Labor to ignore the situation created by the so-called peace treaties, because these treaties were full of fresh possibilities of wars. Hence, it would be well for Labor to stop making war matériel.

The English delegate, Mr. Nixon, strongly denounced the present "peace," which, he said, had turned everything upside down. "We metal workers must not permit the metallic resources of the world to be misapplied to the destruction of mankind and civilization." According to the next speaker, a German, "there are no victors and vanquished; there are only beaten nations at present." The peace treaties were but tools of continued force and violence, directed in the first place against Labor the world over. "We Germans are hoping that the remembrance of the enormous war sufferings and of the many millions of sacrificed lives will cause all workers to unite in the prevention of wars."

The resolution concerning the peace treaties was unanimously carried. It condemns war, occupation of foreign territory, violations of independence or neutrality, encroachments upon the rights of other nations, and so forth. It rejects emphatically the treaties of Versailles and Saint-Germain, the onerous condition of reparation, the new customs lines, and all other recent or present political and economical injustices or aggravations. The union's national branches are asked to cooperate strongly with the Second (Amsterdam) International.

The second resolution "recognizes the solidarity of the proletariat's interests with the Amsterdam International's action. It invites the metal workers of all countries "to show their solidarity by refusing to aid in the manufacturing of firearms, ammunition and other war matériel. Let them supervise the orders and support railroad and transport workers in their refusal to forward troops, ammunition and war implements." The metal workers are to unite with the totality of Labor "in combating militarism and capitalism." Their organizations everywhere "are bound to increase their efforts against war and to gradually turn war production into peace production."

PALESTINE EXCAVATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The archæological excavations undertaken in various towns in Palestine, particularly at Capernaum, Sabastie and Ascalon, have given valuable results. At Ascalon the great cloisters with which Herod adorned his native place have been discovered and unearthed. In the neighborhood of the synagogue at Capernaum a hexagonal court paved with mosaics has been brought to light. The needful measures are being taken to preserve the Crusaders' Tower of Ramelh and other monuments. Up to the present, the researches have led to the recovery of 6000 objects which have been catalogued and will be on view at the museum shortly to be thrown open to the public.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADIAN VIEW ON AMERICAN TARIFF

Millions of Dollars Worth of Commerce With Dominion Affected by Levy Incorporated in the Fordney Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The effect of the "emergency" tariff and the probable effects of the new Fordney Bill now before Congress on commercial relations between Canada and the United States may be considered from two standpoints—the automatic effect on American exports to Canada, irrespective of retaliatory action by Canada; and the probable result in inducing such action.

Dealing with the first of these, it is to be observed that from the American standpoint the effect of such legislation is to be measured by the probable extent to which it will reduce Canada's ability to pay for American products. In business generally it is considered good policy to suit the convenience of the customer in the making of settlements, and it is but natural to conclude that, in a national sense, the convenience of the customer will be similarly consulted. No argument is required to demonstrate that if Canada is prevented from selling in the republic $200,000,000 worth of products a year, which amount it is believed that on present values the new Fordney Bill will shut out, she will have to curtail her purchases from the United States to at least an equal extent. Even if Canada did not retaliate, the rate of exchange resulting from such a one-sided trade would effectually check imports through the rising price of goods.

Exchange Rates Factor

The rate of exchange is the new factor that has to be reckoned with in Canadian-American trade. Before the outbreak of war, the balance of trade between the two countries was steadily settled. For years the balance had been against Canada, and had even gone as high as $300,000,000 a year in favor of the United States. But Canada having usually a comfortable balance against other countries, this was applied in settlement with the United States. If this was not sufficient, Canada borrowed in Great Britain, so that even when the balance was $300,000,000 against her, exchange between the two countries remained at a parity. Unfortunately the rate of exchange is reducing these balances against Europe, while as for borrowing, this is impossible in England. So it follows that if Canada and the United States are to continue to do business with one another, as they have done, the United States must buy as liberally as in the past, if for no other reason than that settlements between the two countries must be made more directly than heretofore.

Both the "emergency" tariff and the new Fordney Bill will have the effect of reducing exports to Canada very considerably, for they hit the Canadian farmer very hard, he being by far the best customer that American producers have in Canada. Basing one's calculations on last year's trade figures, the new tariff would greatly increase the duties on $175,000,000 of Canadian farm products. In other words, if this legislation does not shut out about 90 per cent of the value of all farm exports that go to the United States from Canada it will be contrary to the expectations of its farmers.

There are several reasons that make the Canadian farmer, especially the westerner, the best friend of the American exporter. For one thing, he is a consistent low tariff advocate, the western farmer being so, if for no other reason than that 90 per cent of his products are exported. Confronted by the severest kind of competition in the markets of the world, he wants his implements and supplies at the lowest possible price. He wages a continual warfare against the protected home manufacturer and hence is very partial to American goods. These are bought very heavily in the prairie provinces for the further reason that so many Americans are to be found there, over 1,600,000 of them having settled in Canada during the last 20 years, the great majority of whom are to be found west of the Great Lakes.

Farm Machinery Sold

One or two figures will suffice to show how heavy these purchases are. During the year ended March last, there was imported from the United States $11,500,000 of agricultural machinery; $25,000,000 of boilers, windmills, pumps and the like, and $40,000,000 of other machinery. Take farm tractors alone; the value of these imported was $12,500,000, while during the last four years it amounted to over $35,000,000. Automobiles and their parts imported last year amounted to over $23,000,000. And the auto is most used in the prairie provinces. Forty-five per cent of all the automobiles exported by the United States to North American countries in 1920 came to Canada.

If the Canadian farmer can't sell, he can't buy. It is true that the demand for grain from Europe is giving him an unexpected market over there this year; but the new tariff has been so ruinous in its effects on the live-stock industry as to put out of question the buying of other than necessities by this class. And this is only one branch of industry that will be placed in a bad way, if the present tariff is continued, to say nothing of the even severer one being enacted. The probable effect of the latter on the fisheries is sad to contemplate.

So much for the trade of the present, what of the future? An export trade of $150,000,000 a year, the amount that the United States sold Canada last year, is surely worth having. But the question arises, is the United States prepared to imperil it? Is she prepared to forgo the advantage that she had in the Canadian market? Up until the passage of the "emergency" tariff, no other country had anything like the bright trade prospects in the dominion. In addition to the other advantages already referred to, the United States has had the advantage resulting from proximity. Another is to be found in the wide circulation of American publications throughout the provinces. Not only is this one of the cheapest forms of advertising, but it is one of the lowest priced kinds of salesmanship. But it is felt that it will avail little to advertise American products cheaply in this country, if the tariff barrier is to be raised high against the things that Canadians have to offer in exchange.

REPORT OF FIRST "EDGE LAW" BANK

Progress of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association Shown in Financial Statement

NEW YORK, New York—Progress of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, the first "Edge law" bank, organized in June, 1920, for the development of foreign trade, is shown in the comparison of assets and liabilities. The bank, which finances exports by means of acceptance credits covering merchandise, and issues commercial letters of credit to cover imports of merchandise purchased abroad, reports as of September 12, 1921, compared with April 18, 1921, an increase in total items of $1,512,884. The surplus and undivided profits item increased $61,854.

A recent ruling of the federal board on the provisions of Section 25 (a) of the Federal Reserve Act (the "Edge law") obviates the necessity for national banks to make application to the board for permission to subscribe to the stock of "Edge law" banks. They are free to do so up to 10 per cent of the subscribing bank's capital and surplus. The new ruling simply means the saving of formality and makes it easier, perhaps, for some of the smaller banks of the South, which the interested in the Edge bank projects there, to affiliate themselves with the institution. It is still necessary (under Section 25) for national banks to obtain permission of the Federal Reserve Board before investing in the stock of international banking, or financial corporations organized under state law.

The statement of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association of New York as of September 12, 1921, compares with that of April 19, 1921, as follows:

RESOURCES

	Sept. 12 1921	Apr. 18, 1921
Cash in banks	$290,641	$405,390
Due from foreign banks	321,715	447,708
Loans and discounts	404,418	897,972
Bonds and U S ctfs of indebtedness	300,000	....
Acceptances of oth bks.	1,930,088	708,810
Customers' liab on accept and com credits	7,441,062	6,709,700
Accrued int and sundry debits	64,854	70,314
Total resources	10,752,781	9,239,896

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$2,100,000	$2,100,000
Surplus and undivided profits	273,020	211,166
Reserve for taxes	7,827	5,000
Let of credit and acpt	6,760,897	6,439,029
Due bks and customers	1,610,036	484,701
Total liabilities	10,752,781	9,239,896

OIL SHARES HEAVY IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Profit taking caused heaviness in oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Royal Dutch was 36, Shell Transport Trading 4⅜. Dispatches from Paris telling of the authorization of a new French government loan made French issues flabby, but changes were small.

Gilt-edged investment securities were firmer in spots. Dollar descriptions were harder, moving with New York exchange. Home rails were quiet and weaker. Argentine rails were steady, but operations were professional. The feeling in the rubber group was more cheerful and the undertone was better owing to an improvement in the raw article. Some industrial issues moved upward. Hudson's Bay was 5⅞.

Consols for money 48; Grand Trunk 1⅞; De Beers 11⅝; Rand mines 2½; bar silver 41⅜d. per ounce. Money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4 per cent; three months bills 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND CONFUSING

NEW YORK, New York—Price tendencies in yesterday's stock market were confusing because of the constant pressure directed against foreign oils and prominent industrials and specialties. Such leaders as Mexican Petroleum, Baldwin Locomotive, Reading and Northern Pacific were under pressure, showing losses of one to three points. Bonds were steady, with Liberty issues as the foremost features. Call money was steady, with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 491,100 shares.

The market closed heavy: Baldwin Locomotive 86⅝, off 1⅞; Canadian Pacific 113⅜, off 1; Corn Products 78⅛, up 1⅜; Marine preferred 47⅝, up 1⅜; Mexican Petroleum 99¾, off 2¼; Northern Pacific 78, off 1; Southern Pacific 79½, off ⅞; Royal Dutch of New York 43⅞, off ⅝.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. October 19.75, December 20.10, January 20.12, March 19.95, May 19.70. Spot cotton quiet, middling 20.25.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR YEAR

Review Shows That Nations Generally Have Seen Better Course and Approved It but Have Fallen Short in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A curious little document has been privately prepared and widely circulated in England, which suggests reflection on the economic progress of Europe during the past year. It appears to emanate from some one who was connected with, or at any rate interested in, the International Financial Conference held at Brussels in September, 1920. On one side of a card are set out the four "major recommendations" made by the conference, and under each of these heads is given a summary of the progress made since then by the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany and Austria.

The statement makes melancholy reading; and on the back of the card are printed some of the melancholy reflections which it provokes. "It is not intended to suggest that the general failure to comply with the precepts of the Brussels conference is necessarily or equally culpable in every case. But it is intended to suggest that European countries, however much they may approve in theory the financial and economic principles which they unanimously accepted at Brussels in 1920, have consistently disregarded them in practice. To see the better course and approve it, while persistently following the worse, is to tread that 'slippery path which,' in the words of the Public Finance Committee's report, 'leads to general ruin. To escape from that path no sacrifice can be too great.'"

Sweeping Indictment

The facts adduced in support of this somewhat sweeping indictment are naturally not very exhaustive. In the small space of a card five or six inches broad, it is not possible to summarize at all fully the progress made in five different countries under four different heads. But enough is given to support a prima facie case on which a grand jury might bring in a true bill, and people are advised in the comments on the back to examine their own memory and conscience for further evidence pointing in the same direction.

"A few salient facts have been selected to illustrate the four main principles laid down at Brussels. But anyone who is at all conversant with financial and economic conditions today will be able from his own knowledge to supplement in a great number of particulars the statement here given in outline. A year ago the Brussels Conference pointed the way to economic recovery. A full statement of the progress made—or not made—in Europe since that date would necessarily be long and involved; details would divert attention from the main outlines of the present position. On the back of this card an attempt is made to present the few outlines without going into detail."

Some Recommendations

Now for the facts. The Brussels conference, it is stated, made the following major recommendations:

1. That public revenue and expenditure should be made to balance.
2. That inflation of credit and currency should cease.
3. That trade should be released from hampering restrictions.
4. That subsidies (e. g., to cheapen food, railway or postal services) should cease.

The balancing of budgets, it must be admitted, has not been very successfully accomplished. In the United States even the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, is finding that "tax revision" is an ambiguous phrase; and in Europe matters are much worse. England might perhaps have been given a clean bill of health if it had not been for a number of untoward events that could not be foreseen. She budgeted for a surplus of £80,000,000; but that surplus was not a surplus in the strictest sense of the word, for it was required for necessary debt redemption; and now there is some prospect of her having to borrow to meet her obligations this year.

France has an "extraordinary budget" of expenses supposed to be recoverable from Germany and therefore not covered out of revenue. That is intelligible and excusable enough. But even on the ordinary budget there is likely to be a deficit of some 3,000,000,000 francs, which can only be met by fresh borrowing. Italy has a deficit of 5,000,000,000 lire, and her Finance Minister has publicly admitted that for some years to come he will not be able to make both ends meet. Germany has a deficit of 34,500,000,000 marks, exclusive of reparation payments, and as for Austria, the budget shows a balance of 20,000,000,000 crowns on the wrong side, a balance which is not likely to be righted so long as the liens of richer countries on Austria's assets have not all been suspended for the time being. So the first of the cardinal fundamentals laid down at Brussels has still to be converted from theory to practice everywhere.

Inflation and Deflation

Inflation of currency and credit is not such an effective line of attack. In Germany and Austria, of course, inflation is still rampant; the rate of increase in Germany's note circulation is not now what it was, but 75,000,000,000 marks have been added to the floating debt since a year ago, and as for Austria, it is enough to point to the exchange of more than 3000 crowns to the pound. But in allied countries inflation has been checked; some would say, too violently checked. In England, as this card admits, the note circulation has been greatly reduced, and in France and Italy it stands now at much the same level as last year.

If there has been no shrinkage in the circulation at all commensurate with the fall in prices, Professor Cassel reminds us that the same thing is true of Sweden, and suggests hoarding as an explanation. In France, the advances made to the state by the Central Bank have been reduced, and though in England the floating debt has increased by a round £100,000,000 sterling, it is difficult to maintain that a deflational policy would be as appropriate now as it was 18 months ago. On the whole, the suggestion that Europe has not adopted a sufficiently stringent monetary policy is not well founded.

As regards the release of trade from hampering restrictions there may perhaps be two opinions. America is in a good position at the moment to judge of the perplexties of a tariff policy. Attention is directed under this head to the introduction of anti-dumping and key industries legislation in England, and to the fact that there is as yet "no sign of any reversal of the tendency toward protectionist legislation and tariff competition which has been increasingly in evidence both in Europe and in America since the war."

Progress of Decontrol

The fourth indictment results in the acquittal of England only. There "railways and agriculture have been decontrolled, and an attempt is being made to meet the postal deficit by increased charges." Italy also has something to her credit, in the return toward free trade in cereals and sugar. Even Germany, it might have been added, has done a good deal to relax her system of food control (productive of little else but illicit trading). But France, Italy, Germany, and of course Austria, are all to be charged with running their public services at a loss, and in different degrees with keeping down the cost of living at the expense of the exchequer.

The result, it has to be admitted, is a true bill against Europe. It may be useful to be reminded of one's shortcomings, and certainly the anniversary of the Brussels Conference is a good time for taking stock of the position. But it is a melancholy business.

DIVIDENDS

Corn Products Refining, extra of 50 cents in addition to quarterly of $1 on common, payable October 20 to stock of October 4; also quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 4.

American Cyanide has deferred action on quarterly of 1½% on preferred, due at this time, until the next meeting of directors, scheduled for December 20. The dividend is cumulative.

American Fuel Oil Transportation, 40 cents on preferred, representing the regular quarterly of 20 cents, due October 1 and 20 cents July 1 last, which was deferred. The dividends will be paid October 1 in scrip bearing no interest and no maturity date to stock of September 20. No action was taken on a dividend on common, which was also deferred in July.

Mexican Investment, Inc., semi-annual of 4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 24.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston, quarterly of 2½%, payable October 1.

Western Electric, quarterly of $2.50, payable September 30 to stock of September 23.

Indiana Pipe Line, quarterly of $2, payable November 15 to stock of October 22.

FINANCIAL NOTES

"Reports from all lumber-producing sections of the United States reveal a steady improvement in the tone of business, says the "American Lumberman." Figures compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association show that for the 33 weeks ended August 20, production had been exceeded by orders approximately 61,000,000 feet, and for the 35 weeks ended September 3 it was approximately 86,000,000 feet in excess of orders. Since September 3 reports make certain that orders booked continue to gain over production. Prices are firmer in tendency and, broadly speaking, there have been a number of small advances."

A $35,000,000 deal providing for direct railroad connections between Los Angeles and the rich coal fields in the vicinity of Durango, Colorado, as a result of the consummation of which Los Angeles may have big steel plants and become the center of the western steel industry, is reported to have been practically closed.

Estimates compiled from the United States Sugar Manufacturers Association put the beet sugar production of the United States at 2,154,718,000 pounds, slightly less than the 2,180,042,000 pounds recorded for last year. The acreage to be harvested this year is 812,612, against 872,376 last year, but the yield in sugar per acre is greater.

PORTUGUESE EXCHANGE

LISBON, Portugal—A delegation of bankers representing 42 of the principal banks of Portugal, which have been accused of maneuvering in connection with the exchange rate, has presented an address to the Minister of Finance offering full cooperation to the government for improvement of the exchange situation.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
26th St. & 11th Ave., New York City.
September 21, 1921.

The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock will be paid October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1921. Checks will be mailed.

E. H. PEPPER, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Generally Encouraging Reports of Better Business in Various Allied Footwear Manufacturing Lines Are Afloat

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — There were enough rumors around the Boston shoe market last week to put deflation to flight, and encourage the belief that a capacity business would soon be manifested in all departments. The reported movement of leather abroad was one of them, but that was confirmed only so far as it concerned sole leather (5000 bales) black splits, and patent leather, other tannages being too small to mention. It is, however, true that the demand for footwear has materially improved. There is a fair number of buyers in the Boston market and they are operating with confidence and cautionary freedom. The transactions are largely from southern merchants. The firmness of shoe prices is quite marked. As a matter of fact a manufacturer of men's work-shoes advanced his prices five cents per pair throughout his entire line.

The shoe business west of the Mississippi River is fair to good, south of the Ohio River active, factories in those sections being worked up to their limits, but trade in the middle west is slow owing to so many mines and steel mills being closed.

Packer Hide Markets

Sales in the packer hide market continue very good, considering the ordinary movement of leather. Principal bookings since last report were:

		Yr ago Cts	Cts
15,000	Jul-Aug-Sept ex lt steers	11½	24
2,000	April ex light nat steers	10	22
1,000	Sept native steers	14	28
2,000	Sept Buttbrand steers	13½	22
15,000	Aug-Sept Colorado steers	12½	21
3,000	Sept hvy Texas steers	14	22
10,000	Sept light Texas steers	11½	21
3,000	Sept ex light Texas steers	10	20
5,000	Sept light native cows	11¾	24
15,000	Sept branded cows	10	20
6,000	Jan to May inc nat bulls	6¼	17
2,500	Jun to Sept inc nat bulls	7½	20

To the week's sales may be added hides taken over by the tanning packers during this month, so the approximate number for September moved from the market is not far from 650,000 hides.

Reliable reports show that all summer pull-offs, standard grades, have been sold, therefore, while no advance is probable, no material drop is looked for.

Leather Markets

Nothing in particular was gleaned from the leather markets last week. The domestic demand ruled light, but some foreign business came in which helped quite a bit. Tanners of oak, and union sole leather, also those tanning patent and glazed kid are comparatively active. Heavy union backs are moving well, but light stock is draggy. Heavy steer backs sold last week at 48-45 cents. Cows 40-35 cents. Selected bends 63 cents. Oak leather is fairly active, prices unchanged. Tannery run backs are offered at 55-48 cents, but as buyers insist upon dealing in heavy leather the M. & L. weights may accumulate.

Boston calfskin tanners report trade as light on standard grades, but good on novelties. Chicago dealers are having a steady call for the regular tannages, particularly on boarded stock; however, dealing is ordinary in size, regulated as daily wants develop. Prices change but little, selected colors ranging from 55-50 cents. Light weights from 45-40 cents. Some good trades are offered in the lower grades, blacks, or colored at figures from 40-30 cents. Raw calfskins dropped to 19 cents last week.

Side upper leather, colored, or black chrome, is active in a small way, sales count up well in number, but are seldom large in amount. Prices are low, but firm. The following quotations ruled last week: Colored chrome 26-18 cents. Blacks, having gained in popularity, bring about the same prices as do the colors. Combination tannage is in good demand, and the better run sells at 23-20 cents, the cheaper qualities ranging from 20-12 cents. Elk sides are a little more in the trading, and are offered from 25-18 cents, cheaper quality as low as 13 cents.

Patent leather shines as the one bright spot in the side upper leather market, fair-sized lots going abroad weekly. Prime selections bring from 45-40 cents, good 38-30 cents grades are the better sellers, still there is quite a call for patent from 25-15 cents.

Glazed kid is selling none too well in any of the markets. In Boston the principal demand centers around the better qualities. Fine small skins are not in great supply, and the demand is similar to it, still they readily bring 85-80 cents, and 90 cents was obtained for an extra choice lot last week.

Several of the shoe plants in Lynn and Haverhill have opened up their fall run, so skins from 70-60 cents begin to move, though in a small way. Prime leather is on the benches at 35-30 cents, but kid as low as 18 cents is being bought for shoes which rank well up in style and good service.

Philadelphia tanners are moderately busy, the domestic trade buying from the medium to the top grades, but the deals average small. Foreign shipments are mediocre, but inquiries frequent.

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BRITISH WOOLEN TRADE SITUATION

Much Is Expected in the Way of Relief From New Finance Act, According to Wholesaler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, England—A wholesale woolen dealer, in reviewing the situation, says that with the uncertainty as to prices, the coal strike, and the general financial tightness, the wholesale woolen trade has had its "back to the wall" during the last two or three months. There has been much forced selling of goods at prices much below present replacement values, and also public auctions of large quantities of goods; one lot alone offered by auction being "1,000,000 yards of high-class woolen and worsted goods."

These and other factors have caused a chaotic state of things in the trade. Much has been hoped and expected in the way of relief on dear stocks and commitments from the new Finance Act. This act now gives any merchant an opportunity to take his stock again August 31, 1921, for the purpose of readjusting his E. P. D. It will give very considerable relief on stocks held at the final accounting period and which have again depreciated in value between that date and August 31, 1921. It also gives a certain amount of relief on commitments, and, generally speaking, removes some of the hardships which many firms labored under owing to their annual stock-taking date coming at the end of 1920 or early in 1921. Other firms whose annual stock-taking date was a later one were in a much better position.

It is sincerely hoped that this adjustment will assist in bringing the trade back to that most necessary condition, viz., stabilized prices, so that merchants generally will be quoting their retail friends similar prices, instead of the widely different rates that have been prevailing. Manufacturers' prices to the merchants now seem fairly steady, the opinion being that lower prices cannot well be quoted unless wages drop, which they are hardly likely to do, at any rate until July, 1922. To give an idea as to prices, a Botany serge that cost in Bradford 29s. per yard, 18 months ago, can now be bought at 9s. 9d., the price in 1919 for the same serge being 4s. 7d. Things are undoubtedly very difficult, but there is a spirt of mutual helpfulness abroad and all sections of the trade are doing their best to help. A season has been missed, but it is hoped that with August 31 stock-taking and adjustment, the trade will begin to get back to a sound state.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Eastern Steamship Company reports a surplus of $368,902 for August, compared with $281,682 in July and $155,659 in June.

The statement compares as follows:

August—	1921	1920
Operating revenue	$826,657	$719,192
Operating income	390,689	223,378
Deductions	21,787	24,045
Surplus	368,902	199,233
Eight months ended August 31:		
Operating revenue	$3,455,284	$3,030,444
Operating income	745,044	13,294
Deductions	177,290	192,487
Surplus	567,754	*179,193

*Deficit.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN

PARIS, France—A new French Government loan of 3,000,000,000 francs has been authorized for the purpose of facilitating the reparation of war damages. The loan consists of 6,000,000 notes of 500 francs each. The interest on each note is 30 francs annually. The issue price is 498 francs, 50 centimes. The loan will be floated by the Credit National, beginning October 24.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIAN TRADE CONDITIONS

Country Was Able to Export More Merchandise to the United States During 1920 Than She Imported Therefrom

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — Between Tzecho-Slovakia and the United States no commercial treaty has yet been made, though many authorities in the central European republic would like to see some such treaty made with America as has already been concluded with England, France, Italy and the neighborhood states of Central Europe.

Immediately after the revolution in 1918, Tzecho-Slovakia began to draw supplies from America, and imports naturally were far in excess of exports. The imports consisted for the most part of foodstuffs, America providing at that time the granary, not only of Tzecho-Slovakia but of all Central Europe. In 1919 some $60,000,000 worth of foodstuffs were delivered to Tzecho-Slovakia by the United States.

With the year 1920, however, the situation had so improved in favor of Tzecho-Slovakia that she was able to export more merchandise to America than she required to import therefrom. In 1920 Tzecho-Slovakia exported to the United States goods to the value of $10,154,627 and imported from the United States $7,077,579 worth—a balance of $3,007,048 in favor of Tzecho-Slovakia. During the first three months of the current year the United States imported from Tzecho-Slovakia goods to the value of $2,038,331 and sent in return to the central European republic only $319,479 worth, the balance in favor of Tzecho-Slovakia thus being well maintained.

The principal categories of goods exported to the United States are glass beads and imitation corals, imitation precious stones and pearls, glassware, bent wood furniture, toys, musical instruments, jewelry—gold and silver—furs, hats, and artificial flowers. Recently the promising development of trade between the two states has been menaced by the Emergency Tariff and Anti-Dumping bills.

In official and business circles in Tzecho-Slovakia it is hoped that during the next deliberations on the proposed measures in the American parliaments a solution will be found whereby the threatened danger to Tzecho-Slovakian trade may be avoided, the more so as the conditions of production in Tzecho-Slovakia are such as to practically neutralize any advantage that may lie in a depreciated currency, and one may say that, relatively, the conditions are the same in Tzecho-Slovakia as in America.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	$3.72¼	$3.73	$4.8665
Francs (Belgian)	.0705½	.0707	.1930
Francs (French)	.0716½	.0714	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1725	.1722	.1930
Lire	.0413	.0415	.1930
Guilders	.3188	.3180	.4020
German marks	.0086	.0092½	.2380
Canadian dollars	.90¼	.90	....
Argentine pesos	.3210	.3175	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0488	....	.1930
Pesetas	.1303	.1302	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2198	.2195	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1267	.1260	.2680
Danish kroner	.1770	.1770	.2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices tended downward yesterday, closing quotations being 1 to 1¼ points lower, with September at 1.21¼, December at 1.24¾, and May 1.28¾. Corn went off fractionally, with September at 51b, December at 51¾b, and May at 56¼a. Hogs and provisions were weak. September rye 1.01, December rye 1.04¾, May rye 1.08¾, September barley 63, December barley 62a, September pork 18.50, September lard 10.00, October lard 10.02b, November lard 9.40a, January lard 9.05b, March lard 9.25a, May lard 9.45, September ribs 7.25, October ribs 7.25, January ribs 7.85.

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NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH
DETROIT CHICAGO

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WASHINGTON HAS LARGE SQUAD OUT

Seven of Last Year's Football Squad Have Not Reported to Head Coach G. L. Rider—O. R. Kraehe Is Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—With the official Missouri Valley Conference lid on football practice lifted, Washington University athletes are now holding their first limbering-up exercises and signal drills for the 1921 gridiron season.

A large squad greeted Head Coach G. L. Rider on the opening date for the initial practice session. A few of the veterans were missing, but these reported soon after classes opened officially. The regular opening session routine has been followed. Passing around the ball, running down punts, forward passing, a few times around the track and setting up exercises comprised the daily program, and now scrimmaging is well under way.

A number of the members of the squad were in northern camps for the summer and have come back hardened. Capt. O. R. Kraehe '22, especially looks to be in fine form and ready to repeat the star seasons he had in 1919 and 1920. Prospects for the Red and Green eleven look good this year despite the fact that three of the 1920 stars have graduated and four veterans have not reported.

G. H. Berger, H. C. Griesedieck and R. H. Kremer received degrees last June, while F. W. Potthoff '22, E. C. Singleton '22, Milton Koch '23, and S. S. Cohen '22 will be missing from the lineup.

The loss of the four veterans will be a hard blow to Head Coach Rider as the quartet comprises his best line material. R. B. Deeds '22, is another veteran who may not be out for the opening game. Deeds does not want to return to Colby, but may be persuaded to do so. Coach Rider is hoping to get both Singleton and Deeds back into the game to fill their regular guard positions. Captain Kraehe will be back at his tackle position, while Wilbur Long '24, a star on last year's freshman team is expected to be his running mate, replacing Cohen and Koch, who filled the position last year.

R. P. Hafner '22, last year's center will have competition for the position from R. B. Denny '23 and Alfred Schnaus '24. L. M. Shanley '22, the all-valley end choice of the 1920 season, will be back, while the place left open by Kremer will go to either J. A. Sarason '22, Schnaus or D. C. Leffler '23.

The backfield will present the most trouble to Coach Rider. This department will be under the personal charge of Head Coach Rider, while Coach W. B. Applegram will take care of the line coach J. L. Davis of the ends and the freshman outfit.

The loss of Berger, Potthoff and Griesedieck, who comprised the attacking trio, will be heavy. John Mathes '22, a substitute fullback who showed well in the latter part of the season last year, is expected to have the position cinched now that Potthoff will be ineligible. Lester Young '24, a star fullback on the freshman, is being coached for one of the halfback openings, while the other will be competed for by Thomas O'Brien '22, J. M. Grant '22, G. A. J. Tompson '22, Oscar Claypool '24 and J. A. Hausladen '22.

Quarterback T. C. Thompson '22 of the 1920 team is expected to lead the eleven this year, though he will be hard pressed by W. T. Thumser '23, substitute last year, and Ralph Walsh '24, the star freshman quarterback. Washington University's schedule follows:

October 1—Rolla School of Mines at St. Louis; 8—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 15—Grinnell College at St. Louis; 22—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 29—Iowa State College at St. Louis.

November 5—University of Missouri at St. Louis; 12—Tulane University at St. Louis; 25—St. Louis University at St. Louis.

DANIEL SHEA WINNER OF DECATHLON TITLE

DECATHLON STANDING

Athlete and Club	Points
Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C.	5549.338
Patrick O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	5537.875
Joseph Erbal, unattached	5571.897
W. J. O'Connell, Pastime A. C.	4473.938
Sven Petander, Swed.-Amer. A. C.	4341.71
J. T. Cusack, Columbia University	4088.199

NEW YORK, New York—Daniel Shea of the Pastime Athletic Club is the new decathlon champion of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, following his winning of that event at Pershing Field, Jersey City, New Jersey, Sunday with a total of 5549.338 points. Patrick O'Connor, of the same club, was second, with 5537.875 points. Joseph Erbal, unattached, was third with 5571.897. B. K. Hamilton of the University of Missouri, winner last year, did not compete.

Five of the 10 events which make up the program were held Saturday, and Shea accumulated 3219.59 points in them, as against 2983.955 for O'Connor, who was second. The results of the 10 events which make up the program follow:

100-Meter Dash—Won by Shea, time 12.2s.; O'Connell, second, 12.3s.; Cusack, third, 12.4s.; O'Connor, fourth, 12.6s.; Erbal, fifth, 12.7s.; Petander, sixth, 12.2s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by Shea, time 54⅘s.; O'Connell, second, 56⅘s.; Cusack, third, 57⅕s.; O'Connor, fourth, 57⅘s.; Erbal, fifth, 58s.; Petander, sixth, 1m. 1⅗s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Shea, 4m. 50⅗s.; O'Connor, second, 4m. 57s.; Erbal, third, 5m. 9 3-5s.; Petander, fourth, 5m. 20⅘s.; Cusack, fifth, 5m. 25⅘s.; O'Connell, sixth, 5m. 37⅘s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Shea and O'Connell tied for first, time 18⅕s.; O'Connor, third, 18⅗s.; Petander, fourth, 18⅘s.; Erbal, fifth, 21⅗s.; Cusack, sixth, 21 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by Erbal, height 5ft. 10in.; Petander, second, 5ft. 8in.; Shea, third, 5ft. 6in.; O'Connor, fourth, 5ft. 4in.; Cusack, fifth, 4ft. 10in.; O'Connell, sixth, 4ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by O'Connor, distance 20ft. 7in.; Cusack, second, 20ft. 6⅛in.; Shea, third, 20ft. 1¼in.; Erbal, fourth, 19ft. 11⅜in.; O'Connell, fifth, 18ft. 5in.

Pole Vault—Won by Erbal, height 10ft.; Shea, second, 9ft. 8in.; O'Connor and Petander, tied for third, 9ft.; O'Connell, fifth, 7ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by O'Connor, 35ft. 9¾in.; Shea, second, 35ft. 6in.; O'Connell, third, 31ft. 7in.; Erbal, fourth, 30ft. 8¾in.; Petander, fifth, 30ft. ¾in.; Cusack, sixth, 27ft. 11¼in.

Throwing the Discus—Won by OConnor, distance 115ft. 2¼in.; Erbal, second, 111ft. 4¼in.; O'Connell, third, 104ft. 1¾in.; Shea, fourth, 102ft.; Petander, fifth, 98ft. 10in.; Cusack, sixth, 80ft. 8in.

Throwing the Javelin—Won by Erbal, distance 146ft. 9¼in.; Petander, second, 142ft. ½in.; Cusack, third, 135ft. 1¾in.; O'Connor fourth, 125ft. 4in.; Shea, fifth, 125ft. 1in.; O'Connell, sixth, 122ft. 4¼in.

HIGHLANDERS LEAD IN AMERICAN RACE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	94	54	.635
Cleveland	93	57	.620
St. Louis	78	73	.516
Washington	76	72	.513
Boston	72	74	.493
Detroit	71	80	.470
Chicago	59	91	.393
Philadelphia	52	94	.357

RESULTS MONDAY

New York 8, Cleveland 7
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0

GAME TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Highlanders became the favorite in the American League pennant race yesterday by defeating Cleveland, the world champions of 1920, 8 to 7, thus making it three out of four games. It was an exciting game in which six pitchers, were pounded hard and in which Cleveland fought until the last man up in the final inning was out. Cleveland came within a run of tieing the score twice and each time the New Yorkers cut them off. The pitchers for the Highlanders were: J. J. Quinn, W. C. Hoyt and C. W. Mays. For Cleveland: Stanley Coveleskie, George Uhle and Guy Morton, G. H. Ruth, the famous home run hitter, was the individual star of the day. He scored three runs and knocked in two more with a double and his fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth home runs.

Roy Moore and Bryan Harris, pitching for Philadelphia, led them to victory by scoring a shut-out over the Chicago White Sox, 3 to 0. Russell pitched for the unsuccessful team. Each team made nine hits and the Athletics were credited with two misplays.

ATHLETICS SCORE A SHUTOUT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Philadelphia..	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—	3	9	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	9	0

Batteries—Moore, Harris and Perkins; Russell and Schalk. Umpires—Moriarty and Wilson.

HIGHLANDERS WIN, 8 TO 7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York ...	1	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	x—	8	10	1
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0—	7	10	1

Batteries—Quinn, Hoyt, Mays and Schang; Coveleskie, Uhle, Morton and O'Neill. Umpires—Dineen, Owens and Connolly.

GIANTS VICTORIOUS OVER ST. LOUIS, 4 TO 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	93	57	.620
Pittsburgh	88	60	.595
St. Louis	84	65	.564
Boston	78	71	.523
Brooklyn	73	74	.497
Cincinnati	68	80	.459
Chicago	61	87	.412
Philadelphia	50	101	.331

RESULTS MONDAY

New York 4, St. Louis 1
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston (2 games)
Cincinnati at Chicago

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Giants made it two out of three games from the St. Louis Cardinals by capturing yesterday's game, 4 to 1. A. N. Nehf, pitching for New York, allowed the Cardinals only five hits. Timely hitting and five Cardinal misplays contributed to the Giants' victory. New York was credited with 11 hits and one eror.

Philadelphia defeated Pittsburgh in a close game, 2 to 1, causing Pittsburgh to drop another full game behind in the National League pennant race. Philadelphia made eight hits to Pittsburgh's seven and both teams made an error each.

PITTSBURGH FALLS BEHIND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Philadelphia..	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	2	8	1
Pittsburgh....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Henline; Adams, Carlson and Gooch. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

GIANTS TAKE ANOTHER, 4 TO 1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York ...	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0—	4	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	5	5

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Pertica, Walker and Ainsmith, Clemons. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

DUNCAN BREAKS RECORD

WHITE PLAINS, New York—George Duncan, British golf professional, set a course record of 68 strokes at the Westchester Country Club Sunday in his victorious match with Abe Mitchell against C. W. Paul of the Westchester Country Club and John Dowling, Scarsdale professional. Par is 71. Two 18-hole matches were played, the British players winning in the morning, 6 up, and in the afternoon 2 up, playing out the bye holes.

COLLEGE LEAGUE PLANNED BY RUDD

Oxford-Cambridge Track Captain Favors Formation of an Intercollegiate Association

NEW YORK, New York—An English intercollegiate athletic association and frequent international intercollegiate contests may result from the recent visit to this country of B. G. D. Rudd, captain of the Oxford-Cambridge track team, which competed against Harvard and Yale and Princeton and Cornell. He outlined his plans for a broadening of English college athletics previous to sailing for home.

Rudd, famous for his running feats at the Pennsylvania relay Olympic games and the recent international meets in Boston, Massachusetts, and this city, stated that he hoped to develop a British Isles intercollegiate body modeled along the lines of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. While there are not as many institutions to draw from as in the United States, there are more than 20 colleges and universities in England, Scotland and Wales. It is Rudd's idea to combine them with those of Ireland into a centrally governed association, holding annual championship games in addition to the usual dual contests of which the Oxford-Cambridge meet is the most noted.

During his discussion with some of the leading advisory athletic officers of the prominent American universities Rudd said that he hoped and expected that once this organization was firmly established it would be possible to hold annual or biannual international intercollegiate games with the winners of the United States championships. Such contests would have to be preceded by a complete reorganization and expansion of the present English college athletic situation.

Efforts in this direction will begin with the development of track and field athletics in the English public schools. A schoolboy relay meet, somewhat similar to the Pennsylvania relay carnival, already is scheduled for the Queens Club, London, next spring. A second phase of the plan calls for an intercolonial intercollegiate meet in which the leading college athletes of all the British colonies shall meet at least every two years in London for a set of championship games. These meets will be arranged so as not to conflict with the Olympic games.

In the interim between the full development of the English Intercollegiate Association, Rudd will work for a continuance and expansion of the present series of track contests between American and English universities. It is not unlikely that, in an effort to further increase the present friendship existing between the undergraduate and alumni athletes of the leading colleges of the two countries, England will be the scene of an international meet next summer. In this connection a novel proposition was advaced that a set of games be arranged in which teams representing Oxford and Princeton compete at the Queens Club, London, against the combined athletic forces of Cambridge and Cornell.

The Intercollegiate Rowing Association has invited the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race next March to compete at the Poughkeepsie regatta in June. Rudd said that if the question of a suitable date could be arranged, he thought an English crew on the Hudson River was quite likely.

EIGHT NEW RECORDS MADE BY SWIMMERS

NEW YORK, New York—Five new world's and three new United States swimming records were established in an open meet held in a 25-yard pool at Brighton Beach, Sunday. Norman Ross of Chicago, Illinois; Miss Charlotte Boyle of this city, and the Women's Swimming Association of New York relay teams were the makers of the new records.

Ross was the maker of three new United States records. He swam 400 meters in 5m. 14 2-5s., 2s. faster than his own record made in 1917; 300 meters in 3m. 54 4-5s., 3-5s. better than the record made by H. E. Vollmer in 1916, and 400 yards in 4m. 40 3-5s., 6 3-5s. faster than the record of Vollmer made in 1916.

Miss Boyle established a new world's record of 2m. 32 4-5s. for the 200-yard distance and 2m. 47 3-5s. for 220 yards. The latter record is 5 2-5s. better than the previous record for the distance made by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey in Australia in 1921.

The 400-yard relay record for four swimmers was lowered to 4m. 40s. The team was composed of Miss Helen Wainwright, Miss Boyle, Miss Gertrude Ederle and Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey. The five-woman relay record, with Miss Aileen Riggin swimming the last relay, for 500 yards was lowered to 5m. 53 3-5s. and with Miss Alice Lord swimming the last relay, the 600-yard mark was reduced to 7m. 11 1-5s.

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL OPENING

IRISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

(To September 3 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agt	Pts
Cliftonville	0	1	0	0	2	0
Distillery	1	0	0	2	0	2
Glenavon	0	0	0	1	1	1
Glentoran	0	0	1	1	1	1
Linfield	0	0	1	1	1	1
Queen's Island.	0	0	1	1	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—Distillery was the only team to register a victory when this season's Irish Association Football League competition opened on September 3. Distillery visited Cliftonville, where the home team was rather expected to win, but Peter Dalyrimple scored for Distillery in the first half and George Baker added a second. The meeting of Queen's Island and Linfield at the latter's ground provided a good contest. It was fully anticipated that Linfield would easily account for the Shipyard men, but the Island succeeded in drawing the game. In the first half Thomas Campbell scored for Linfield, and from a penalty kick Herbert Mehaffy equalized.

Glentoran, the champion team of last season, visited Lurgan and drew with Glenavon. John Scragg scored Glentoran's goal from a penalty kick, and William Campbell equalized. The result about represented the run of the play.

PROSPECTS FOR COMING MATCH

English League Will Meet Irish League Sides on October 1—Many Changes Are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A team representing the English Association Football League will oppose a team representing the Irish League at Belfast, Ireland, on October 1. This will be the twenty-third meeting of the leagues mentioned. Up to the present time, the Irishmen have never managed to register a victory, but have drawn with their opponents on three occasions. The first game took place at Belfast in the season of 1893-94, and the last was held at Liverpool, England, in 1919-20. Last season the game, although arranged for decision early in October, 1920, was not played, owing to various causes. In the course of these inter-league matches, England has scored 89 goals and Ireland 20. The games of the past have many times produced high scoring—mostly on the part of England—and nine goals were obtained on three occasions, in matches which took place in England.

Many changes have occurred in both the English and Irish leagues since the last match in 1919-20, but there seems little reason for supposing that England's representatives will fare any worse than their predecessors. In 1919-20, the guardianship of the goal was intrusted to one of the most capable goal keepers that ever trod a football field, Samuel Hardy of Aston Villa. Hardy has been capped for England's national team 18 times, and eight times has appeared for the English League. Now, however, he has left Aston Villa, and is with Notts Forest in the second division of the English League. Last season he did not once play for England, and he is hardy likely to do so this year. Against Ireland it would appear probable that J. H. Mew of Manchester United, who played against the Scottish League and was capped once last season, will merit serious consideration, although the English League has not a wealth of good goal keepers. Among the best of the many excellent men must be reckoned J. Alderson of the Crystal Palace.

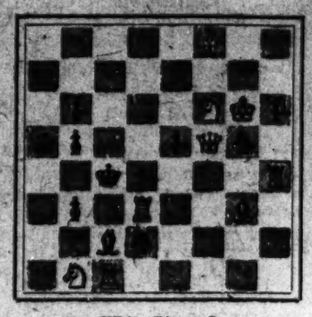
For fullbacks the choice might fall upon two of the men who did duty in the international matches proper last season, L. W. Downs, Everton; F. E. Bullock, Huddersfield; Warneford Cresswell, South Shields; John Silcock, Manchester United, and Thomas Smart of Aston Villa. Cresswell and Silcock, played against the Scottish League last season. However, there are many other fullbacks whose claims to selection are quite reasonable. A strong halfback line would be Arthur Grimsdell, Tottenham Hotspur, on the right; John McCall, Preston North End, in the center, and A. N. Ducat, Fulham, on the left. These three were chosen for the first international match of last season, but four other players were called upon before the international campaign finished.

Against the Scottish League last season England relied upon John Bamber, Liverpool, George Wilson, Sheffield Wednesday, and Thomas Bromilow, Liverpool. The halfback line is really the most important portion of an Association football team, and, with so many good "halves" in English soccer at the present time, the selectors of the league team against Ireland have a large field of choice. McCall played against the Irish League in 1919-20. The settlement of the forward line will probably prove to be the most difficult problem. Brilliant forwards are scattered broadcast throughout the English League, but the selection committee seemed fairly content with its "finds" of last season, for only nine men were tried for the five positions in the national forward line.

Against the Scottish League last season the English League fielded S. H. Chedgzoy, Everton, Robert Kelly, Burnley, C. M. Buchan, Sunderland, Harry Chambers, Liverpool, and Dr. J. A. Paterson, of The Arsenal. The latter had previously been playing in Scottish League football. For inter-league games the selection is not quite so limited as in international matches proper, and any one playing under the jurisdiction of the English League is eligible to play in a representative team thereof. For this reason, little surprise would be occasioned if Andrew Wilson, who performed so splendidly in the Central League, in Scotland, last season, were to come into the side at center-forward. He is now playing for Middlesbrough, and scoring goals in the most successful manner. In this respect he has done more to catch the eye than Buchan. However, so little of the long football season has passed at the time of writing that it is impractical to narrow down the field of selection to any few outstanding players.

CHESS

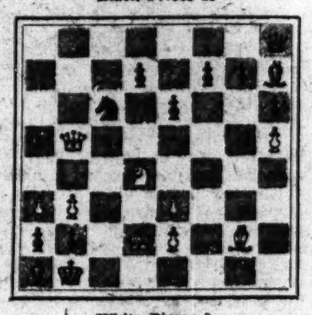
PROBLEM NO. 299
By E. Ping
Black Pieces 12



White Pieces 7

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 300
By John F. Barry after W. Grimshaw
Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
Black Pieces 12



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

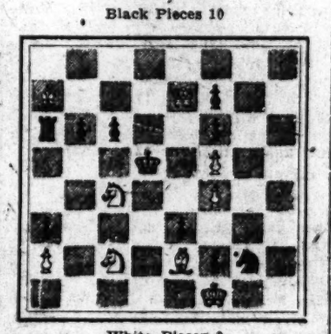
No. 297. P-B3
No. 298. 1. R-R3 P-R6
2. R(KR2)-QB2

Prob. Comp. G. J. Slater — R-R

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A change mate with slender though interesting construction in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By J. Stuart
Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

It is now reported that Sammy Rzeschewski has a rival in a girl, Celia Neumark, from West Austintown, a country village 1½ miles from Youngstown, Ohio. Little Celia is only credited with playing chess nine months and yet has given two simultaneous exhibitions and played one match game with Irving Spero, the champion of Cleveland, Ohio. In the first exhibition she won 5 and drew 1 out of six games, and in the second, after playing an hour and a half on 10 games, the adjudicated positions gave her 6 wins, 2 losses and 2 draws. She has already been elected an honorary member of the Youngstown Chess Club.

The game with Spero, which follows, plays as from one with experience.

PETROFF DEFENSE

Neumark White	Spero Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. P-K5	Kt-Q4
5. QxP	P-QB3
6. B-QB4	Q-Kt3
7. QxQ (a)	KtxQ
8. B-Kt3	P-QR4
9. Kt-Kt5	Kt-Q4
10. P-QR4	B-K2
11. Castles	Castles
12. BxKt	PxB
13. Kt-QB3	P-Q5
14. Kt-Q5	Kt-B3
15. Kt-K4	B-Kt5
16. P-QB3	PxP
17. PxP	R-K3
18. KttxB ch	KttxKt
19. R-R3	R-K
20. Kt-Q6	R-Q
21. KttxKtP	BxKt
22. BxKt	KR-QB
23. QR-Kt	B-K3
24. QR-B	B-Q6
25. KR-Q	B-B4
26. R-Q5	B-K3
27. R-B5	R-K
28. B-Q6	B-Kt6
29. R-R	R-K3
30. R-B7	P-B3
31. RxP	PxP
32. B-B7	P-K5
33. B-Kt3	R-QB
34. B-B7	R-R
35. R-Q8 ch	RxR
36. BxR	B-Q8
37. BxP	BxP
38. B-Kt4	R-Q8
39. P-R3	B-B3
40. K-B	B-Kt4
41. K-K	P-K6
42. PxP	RxP ch
43. K-B2	R-K7 ch
44. K-B3	R-B7
45. R-R3 ch	K-B2
46. R-B8 ch	K-Kt3
47. R-B3	B-Q2
48. R-B7	B-K3
49. R-B6	K-B2
50. R-B7 ch	K-B3
51. B-K7 ch	K-Kt3
52. P-Kt4	B-Q4 ch
53. K-B4	R-B7 ch
54. K-Kt3	R-B6 ch
55. K-R4	K-R3
56. R-B5	B-K3
57. R-B6	Resigns (b)

(a) BxKt wins a Pawn.
(b) For if 58...R-K6; 59 B-Kt5 ch, etc.

Frank J. Marshall has closed his Atlantic City resort and reopened his quarters at 146 West Fourth Street, New York.

Sammy Rzeschewski was last reported at St. Louis where in four exhibitions totaling 40 games he swept everything before him losing only one and winning 38 with one left unfinished. It is understood that a committee of citizens made his family an attractive offer including special educational advantages for Sammy if they will take up their abode in St. Louis.

The championship of the Cheltenham Chess Club, England, was won by H. P. Parsbo with 21 out of 24 and A. W. Martyn second with 20.

At the end of the eleventh round of the Victorian championship, Australia, Mr. Steele had dropped to third place and Mr. C. G. Watson was leading with Gunderson second.

Holland reports the return match as standing, Olland 1, Euwe 0.

The following game was the one lost by Rzeschewski in St. Louis:

CENTER GAMBIT

Rzeschewski White	Duncan Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3. PxP	P-K5
4. Q-K2	Kt-KB3
5. Kt-B3	B-QB4
6. KtxP	Castles
7. KtxKt ch	QxKt
8. P-B3	B-Q2
9. P-Q4	B-Q3
10. B-K3	B-KB4
11. Kt-Q2	Kt-Q2
12. P-KKt3	KR-K
13. B-Kt2	Q-Kt3
14. Castles QR	P-B4
15. PxP e.p.	PxP
16. BxP	QR-B
17. BxKt(a)	RxP ch
Resigns (b)	

(a) If 17 P-Q5, analysis shows that Black gets the better of it with Kt-K4.
(b) White is forced to play PxR, whereupon Black mates prettily by means of B-R6.

ARRANGING DATES FOR HOCKEY GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With the coming of the English team, the twentieth year of field hockey in the United States promises to be bigger than ever. A series of international matches has been arranged, and the British team will arrive in Philadelphia early in October. Arrangements for the tour of the English team are being made by the Philadelphia Hockey League. The first game will be played October 20, between England and the All-Philadelphia team at the Germantown Cricket Club; the second between England and the Philadelphia team, which in the fall of 1920 played abroad, is to be held October 22 at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Later a series of three games will be played against an All-American team, which will be chosen from the hockey league players after an intensive practice of six weeks. The first of these games is to be Monday, November 7, at the Merion Cricket Club; the second, Saturday, November 12, at the Philadelphia Country Club, and the final one, Wednesday, November 16, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Games are also being arranged with Wellesley College, Radcliffe College, Vassar College, and Bryn Mawr College, the Sargeant School, and also with Baltimore and New York teams.

C. P. MEAD IS BEST ENGLISH BATSMAN

Hampshire Left-Hander Leads With Average of 67.72 at the End of County Cricket Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Looking back on the English cricket season of 1921, it will be readily recognized that the batsman of the year was the Hampshire left-hander, C. P. Mead, who finished up a most successful county championship season with an average of 67.72. A stolid bat, with a grand defense and wonderful patience, Mead was the personification of consistency during the 1921 season, and his fine figures are a better testimony than any words could be as to his value to Hampshire as a batsman. E. H. Hendren, of Middlesex, though disappointing in big games, had a very good season so far as figures go, though his style has undoubtedly changed for the worse from the spectators' point of view. The best all-rounder of the year was, as usual, F. E. Woolley, the tall Kent left-hander, who has enjoyed a brilliant season, having a batting average of 50.65 and a bowling average of 15.69.

J. W. H. T. Douglas, of Essex, started the season in brilliant form, but became a trifle "stale" toward the close. The highest individual score in county matches was Andrew Sandham's 292 not out for Surrey against Northamptonshire, whilst C. P. Mead was the only man to have an aggregate of more than 2000 runs, though A. C. Russell, H. T. W. Hardinge and V. W. C. Jupp came very near to doing so. E. H Bowley, of Sussex, had more innings than anyone else, going to the wicket exactly 50 times. The most improved batsman of the year was T. F. Shepherd, the Surrey professional, who met with remarkable success in this, his first regular season in the Surrey County team. The final figures are as follow:

Name	County	I.	Not O.	R.	Most I.	Ave.
C. P. Mead, Hamp.		40	4	2448	230*	67.72
E. H. Hendren, Mid		33	5	1613	113	57.60
A. C. Russell, Essex		36	2	1930	273	56.76
A. Sandham, Sur..		37	4	1826	292*	55.33
E. Tyldesley, Lan.		37	6	1696	165	54.74
A. N. Ducat, Surrey		34	3	1683	290*	54.29
J. W. Hearne, Mid		25	1	1259	202	52.45
H.Hardinge, Kent..		42	5	1919	207	51.86
T. F. Shepherd, Sur		36	4	1658	213	51.81
F. E. Woolley, Kent		33	1	1621	174	50.65
J. Hallows, Lan...		29	4	1736	227	49.60
J. L. Bryan, Kent..		22	3	916	122	48.21
V. W. C. Jupp, Sus		44	3	1934	179	47.17
A. T. Jeacocke, Sur		22	1	977	170*	46.52
J. W. Douglas, Es		30	5	1164	210*	46.44
E. Oldroyd, York..		34	4	1335	144	44.50
R. Haywood, North		44	1	1887	198	43.88
W. R. Rhodes, York		33	6	1134	267*	43.65
P. Holmes, York..		34	2	1372	277*	42.87
G. Gunn, Nott'shire		42	3	1643	135	42.12
N. Riches, Glamor		27	3	1005	177*	41.87
A. T. Sharp, Leices		21	1	814	150	40.70
A. E. Relf, Susse.		19	1	719	153	39.94
W. Payton, Notts.		38	4	1355	125*	39.85
H. W. Lee, Mid....		35	3	1264	243*	39.50
John Sharp, Lancas		28	3	968	101*	38.72
J. Seymour, Kent..		49	4	1776	122*	38.60
L. P. Hedges, Kent		15	0	585	116	37.86
E. H. Bowley, Sus		50	1	1825	228	37.44
G. Shalmerdine, Lan		16	3	484	105	37.23
F. Pearson, Wor..		43	2	1498	187	36.53
H. Makepeace, Lan		32	4	1003	157*	35.82
John Gunn, Notts.		38	5	1177	148	35.66
J. Freeman, Essex.		45	2	1532	286	35.62
Hon. C. Bruce, Mid		20	3	598	144	35.17

*Not out.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Monday)—Glasgow Rangers and Celtic both gained victories in the Scottish Association Football League today, the former defeating Clyde by 3 goals to 0 and the latter defeating Greenock Morton, 1 to 0. Aberdeen beat Queens Park, 2 to 1, and Partick Thistle won against Third Lanark by the same score.

BALTIMORE SETS NEW RECORD

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Winning 119 games and losing only 47, the Baltimore club not only won the International League baseball pennant for 1921 Sunday, but also established a new season's record for victories. The best previous record of victories was 116, made by the Chicago National League Club in 1906.

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BOTH SIDES SHOWN OF JAPANESE ISSUE

Professor Keyte Lectures at Sydney on Japan's World Aims and Is Answered by Mr. Tamaki, Japanese Consul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the attempt to give Australia "a fair perspective of the Chinese question," Prof. J. C. Keyte of Shantung University, China, declared that Japan was still an autocracy, under a military caste and must never be allowed to get her hands on the abundant resources in coal and iron of her weak neighbor, China. These statements, made in an address before members of the Millions Club in this city, elicited an official reply from Japan's representative in the Commonwealth.

China's interest should be especially considered and protected, said the visitor, in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In all international questions affecting the welfare or sovereign rights of China, that country and America should be parties to the consultation. He approved of giving Japan room for her surplus population in Manchuria and possibly two other provinces, thus leaving to China 15 other provinces for internal development. China must have foreign aid in that development, and she must be protected against her own corrupt rulers as well as against Japanese domination. China was on the verge of social and economic bankruptcy, and as all international relations had to be conducted through the corrupt Peking Government, the real interests of the Chinese people were not safeguarded.

Black Dragon Control

"Despite all you hear to the contrary, Japan is still an autocracy, subjected to the autocratic power of the Black Dragon military caste, so that Japan will never become democratic if the ruling powers get their way. The Japanese Diet is largely camouflage," declared Professor Keyte, "and the power of the members is mainly that of saying 'yes' to the decisions and desires of the Cabinet, which represents the elder statesmen. The press in Japan is entirely under the domination of the Cabinet, and is as much a government bureau as if its director were drawing government salary and his term of rule dependent on the whim of the government. The press cannot publish a single item of news that the Japanese Cabinet wishes to suppress, and each paper in Japan has to keep two editors—the one who controls the policy of the paper and the one who goes to jail when the government is offended.

"The destinies of Japan are absolutely in the power of the chauvinistic party, and they are the party seeking naval and military domination. But it must ever be remembered that these military rulers are situated in a country where there is neither coal nor iron, and all the raw materials for warfare have to be imported. The northern parts of Japan provide but little for the support of life, and even southern Japan only grows rice. All wheat has to be imported. On the other side of the Yellow Sea is China, so naturally rich that it easily provides all the necessaries of life, while coal and iron abound in quantities capable of supplying the world's needs for hundreds of thousands of years. Japan knows that without the consent of the Western powers she never can wage a first-class war so long as she is deprived of the raw materials. But if she gets possession of the coal and iron and labor facilities of China she would be independent of the Western powers, so the latter should be exceedingly careful not to allow her, or to help her, to get her hands on a weapon such as they never had reason to fear in the past.

"The peculiarity of the Japanese people should also be steadily borne in mind. The Anglo-Saxon now laughs at the fairy tale of the divine right of kings, but that is a wonderfully realistic doctrine in Japan, where the elder statesmen, under the guise of Mikadoism, rule the country and keep the people in abject dependence and in the belief that the Mikado is a divine being and the Japanese a superior people whose right it is to rule the world. The only people the Japanese feared and respected were the Germans, that because of their military and economic efficiency."

The Case for Japan

Mr. Tamaki, acting Consul-General for Japan, replied to Professor Keyte, declaring that all the allegations against Japan were lacking in evidence. In his reply, the Japanese representative said: "From the tone of Professor Keyte's speech, he seems obviously to intend to cause fear of Japan in Australia, alleging that Japan is still a military nation and desires to fight against other countries. If it is indeed his intention to cause fear of Japan in Australia, and to disrupt the friendship existing between the two countries, then he has chosen the most likely means of achieving his purpose.

"Professor Keyte is reported as having stated that he will not say much about Japan, though he desires to do so, because he is going back on a Japanese ship, and the Japanese law is that any offense against Japan, though committed in a foreign country, can be punished directly the person concerned touches Japanese soil. All the points of his allegations against Japan are lacking in evidence. I can assure him that anyone can freely go to Japan without being punished, however severely he may attack Japan or the Japanese Government, if he confines his statement to political matters, and so long as he does not commit any crime, such as murder, theft and libel. It is true that if statements are made in any publication which may destroy friendship with any country, the Japanese law can suspend that publication in Japan. If, for example, any section of the Japanese press attacks some other country without giving evidence of the reason, that paper may be suspended from publication.

"On what evidence does Professor Keyte say that Japan, if she gets raw material, can wage a first-class war? What evidence can he offer that the Japanese Diet is camouflaged, or that Japanese pressmen are drawing government salaries? In short, he seems to take every means, graceful or disgraceful, for the attainment of his purpose. His statement concerning Japanese pressmen, to the effect that they are receiving government salaries is a libel of a very serious nature, and I feel sure that they will demand from Mr. Keyte some evidence in support of his allegations.

"I hope he will realize that the world desires a genuine peace, and to meet that desire the Washington Conference is being arranged. It is the duty of every individual to endeavor to remove misunderstandings, if any exist, instead of creating them, as he is evidently endeavoring to do."

QUEBEC LIBERALS QUITE CONFIDENT

Solid Block Expected to Emerge as a Result of the Present Appeal to the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—When the Canadian general election of 1921 is held, Quebec will again return an almost if not a solid block of Liberals. Of that there can be no doubt at all. Quebec had been overwhelmingly Liberal ever since the memorable 23d of June, 1896, when Wilfrid Laurier came into power. The name of the great Liberal statesman had a remarkable power in his native Province, and the Laurier tradition is still unbroken, especially in the rural constituencies. In the present campaign, competent observers aver, surveying the situation without political bias, it will be Liberalism first and Unionism nowhere, so far as Quebec is concerned. No reconstruction of the Cabinet or appointment of one or two Quebec ministers will affect the result at this late date.

At the present time, Liberalism in Quebec is more sure of itself than ever, and the solid block will again emerge, as a result of the present appeal to the people. The Farmers' movement has not made much headway in Quebec, and in the new Prime Minister, Arthur Meighen, the French-Canadian electors see no more than the man who is carrying out the policy of Sir Robert Borden, the author of conscription—much hated and much resisted in rural Quebec. Other factors are the high cost of living, business depression and unemployment.

It is assumed throughout the Province that the Meighen Government is certain to go out of office. That being the case, electors of Quebec argue, there is more reason than ever why this Province should remain solid and resist every attempt to break up the solid block. So, a great contingent of Quebec Liberals will again be sent to Ottawa, while the other provinces, it is believed here, will return a majority of Farmers and Liberals. With 60-odd Liberals, powerfully led and with a tradition behind them, Quebec will hold the balance of power and be, in effect, the master of the situation. No government can be formed without the support of the Quebec Liberals, and, as it is reasoned out, the next government will be a coalition of Liberals and Farmers, with Quebec in the ascendant. The much-abused Quebec block will thus have justified itself and at last come into its own.

That, in brief, is the reasoning of the French-Canadian Province, put quite fairly, and no close observer of events in this part of the Dominion will hazard any other view. So far as Quebec is concerned, the die is cast and the only question agitating the constituencies is what majorities they can pile up against the Meighen Government on polling day.

ALBACORE PACK IS NOT UP TO NORMAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Members of the San Diego Fish Packers Association have announced that the end of the present albacore season has virtually been reached, the season's pack being estimated at 200,000 cases, or about 33 1-3 per cent under the pack of a normal year.

The fish run this year was considerably later than usual, due to trouble between the canners and the fishermen regarding the price per ton to be paid, followed by a scarcity of fish for a few days. The actual number of days in which fish were brought to port here was 35.

Very little of this year's pack will find its way to British markets, canners declare. The greater part of the pack already has been contracted for by dealers of the Atlantic seaboard, mainly in the New England states.

CITY IS OWN CONTRACTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, California — Municipal collection of the city's waste, taken over by the city government from private contractors about a month ago, has proved so successful and so much more satisfactory than private operation that the city council has ordered the purchase of eight specially equipped motor trucks to be added to the present fleet of five so occupied. According to the report of Charles D. Heywood, commissioner in charge of this department, the collection of the waste costs the city $6737.50 each month, while the monthly income from it is $7200.

OXFORD EXPEDITION TO SPITZBERGEN

Leaders Are Convinced That Much Valuable Data, Throwing New Light on Age-Old Problems, Is Ready to Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADVENT BAY, Spitzbergen—It was early in June last that the first of the two Oxford expedition parties left London for Spitzbergen, while a second party set out in the beginning of July. These parties are to make investigations on various subjects appertaining to natural science.

The whole expedition is unique in Oxford annals, as no Oxford scientific expedition of the kind has ever been undertaken before. It includes some names famous in the world of natural science, notably those of Julian Huxley, a grandson of Professor Huxley, whose researches into the growth of marine invertebrates — mussels, sponges, and oysters—have recently aroused much attention; the Rev. F. R. C. Jourdain, one of the foremost ornithologists in Europe, and N. E. Odell of the Alpine Club, a well-known geologist and mountaineer, leader of the second party, which will do most of its work on sledges, and whose main object will be Lomme Bay, 60 miles from the base in Klaas Billan Bay, New Friesland.

Famous Whaling Station

During the seventeenth century Spitzbergen was a famous whaling station, but the indiscriminate methods indulged in by whaling parties wiped out the industry, as they later wiped out all traces of fur-bearing animals on the western side of the island. Regretfully, it must be said, that the same ruthlessness is still being practiced by sealing and other parties who visit Spitzbergen today, although one had hoped for better things when, by the Treaty of Versailles, Spitzbergen was allotted to Norway.

Everything that the members of the Oxford expedition have seen more than confirms the statements of all other impartial observers who have recently visited this island, namely, that, if the present methods of slaughter are allowed to continue, Spitzbergen will eventually be bereft of all bird and animal life. When the expedition visited the Edinburgh Islands, west of Prince Charles Foreland, it came into touch with three Norwegian hunters with no less than 15,000 eider duck eggs and 500 sacks of eiderdown—a third of which they had taken from these islands — on board their sloop. The members of the expedition party felt they could never use an eiderdown quilt or pillow again after this experience.

Program of Research

The problems to be undertaken by the two expedition parties fall under four headings: (1) zoology, (2) botany, (3) geology, and (4) exploration. The most fascinating aspect of the zoological work on which Mr. Jourdain and Mr. Huxley are principally engaged undoubtedly lies in the examination of the remarkable habits of certain kinds of waders, the phalaropes and purple sandpipers, which haunt the Spitzbergen shores. Many interesting observations regarding these species have already been made and much valuable data secured.

The most intriguing discovery, however, which has so far been made centers round that bird of mystery, the barnacle goose, which the ancients believed originated from the common barnacle found on floating timber and ships' keels. No nest or eggs of this bird had ever been found by an Englishman, nor does a single specimen exist in any British ornithological museum or private collection. Dr. Koenig, a German millionaire savant, owned the only known specimens, discovered on high pinnacles of rock hundreds of feet above the sea in 1907-8. Mr. Jourdain, with two other bird enthusiasts, was fortunate enough to light on this rare ornithological prize within a few hours of the expedition's first landing, and members of the party are all in high spirits at this early success.

Bird Distribution

Mr. Jourdain is also studying the interrupted distribution of certain kinds of birds which nest in arctic Europe, Asia, and America, but have not yet been found nesting in Spitzbergen. Examples of these birds are the snowy owl, the know, the Jer falcon, and a particular species of Skua gull. The expedition is endeavoring to ascertain the reason for this. It may be, of course, that the birds have been missed by previous workers. These are only two of the many subjects to which the ornithologists are devoting their attention but they show how insufficiently the bird life of Spitzbergen has been investigated by previous expeditions.

Mr. Huxley is doing some very interesting work on marine invertebrates, such as the oyster, the sponge and the mussel. Some months ago at Plymouth, England, he was engaged in experiments to determine the rate of growth of these invertebrates, putting out freshly built rafts early in the season when the larvæ of marine animals were abundant. Mr. Huxley is now making similar experiments at Spitzbergen, and, when the results in the two places are compared, they are expected to be of the highest economic importance to the fisheries.

Botanists Puzzled

In botany many attractive problems of the fertilization of flowers are open for investigation. A wonderful variety of flowering plants exists on Spitzbergen, but not many insects, and a question that has long puzzled botanists is how the fertilization of these flowers is affected. The botanists hope to obtain some interesting data on the island which will throw some light on this fascinating subject.

The geologists and mountaineers, under Mr. Odell's leadership, will also have some fascinating subjects to investigate. Many of the highest peaks in Spitzbergen are as yet unclimbed, and little is known of the action of the Spitzbergen glaciers. Investigations will be made to determine how it is that the climate is so totally different today from what it was in remote times, when forests covered the land, and prehistoric monsters like the icthyosaurus and other amphibians wandered over it. The geologists have already discovered remains of these animals in the very places in which they expected to find them. Spitzbergen is a perfect treasure house of fossil life, and from a comparative study of these it is hoped to solve some of the obscure problems of climatology. The expedition has not the glamour of the romance of the great Polar explorations of Amundsen, Peary, Shackleton and Scott, but it is certain that much valuable scientific data, throwing new light on age-old problems, is ready to hand.

MR. GHANDI ADOPTS ANOTHER METHOD

Indian Agitator Has Been "Coquetting With Idea of 'Civil Disobedience,'" an Aggressive Advance on Non-Cooperation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—It must reluctantly be admitted that Mr. Ghandi has been discarding the moderating influence which for a time controlled him after his visit to the Viceroy. He has been coquetting again with the idea of "civil disobedience," which it will readily be seen is an aggressive advance on non-violent non-cooperation. It was a campaign of civil disobedience which produced the horrors of the Punjab in April, 1919. In preparation for the next All-India Congress Mr. Ghandi, Dr. Kitchlew, Shaukat Ali, and Katri issued a statement which says: "We hold that it is high time the soldier class refrained in a higher measure than it has hitherto done from joining the army. We consider it to be the duty of the Indian soldier to refuse to assist the British Government should it require him to fight against the Turks."

At the last named contingency there need be very little apprehension, but the amiable intention expressed in the first portion of the resolution will no doubt be firmly handled by the government. Possibly knowledge of this resolution influenced Lord Rawlinson's rather uncompromising reply to the deputation calling itself the All-India Cantonment Association. Cantonments are of course the quarters in or generally just outside a city where troops are quartered. The commander-in-chief firmly refused to abandon the power of expelling at will undesirables quartered in or wandering through military lines.

Refusal to Pay Taxes

At the same committee meeting of the All-India Congress, soon to be held at Bombay, it is believed that the question of refusal to pay taxes will be discussed in addition to the fitness of the country for a general movement of civil disobedience. Lord Reading's Government may yet have need of all its resolution. At the same time there is very gratifying evidence that the Administration will have behind it great and articulate masses of local opinion. In the United Provinces at least, Aman Sabhas, or associations for the maintenance of law and order, are springing up on all sides. Meetings are often held attended by anything up to 10,000 persons. In the United Provinces there is a great and wealthy land-owning class.

As mentioned in previous articles, Mr. Ghandi's present activities are devoted to securing a boycott of all foreign cloth and to boycott liquor shops. In both cases, if his wishes are not complied with, he has threatened picketing in the manner adopted by the most minatory trade unionist. Many of the recent outbreaks of disorder have risen over attacks on liquor shops. W. E. Johnson, the American prohibition advocate, is arriving in India soon. It is believed he will do his cause and the cause of removing the curse of drunkenness untold harm if through sheer ignorance of local conditions he attaches himself to the active prohibitionists in India—in other words, to Mr. Ghandi and his extremist friends.

As for Mr. Ghandi's mania for wearing only home-made cloth, and the introduction of the spinning wheel into every home, he proudly retailed recently the story of a friend of his who after a month's training, worked 12 to 14 hours a day at the spinning wheel and earned the munificent sum of 3 annas (about 4d.) a day. It may be added that 3 annas per day represents the wages of the lowest paid coolie.

Repressive Legislation

Meanwhile the Indian Association of Calcutta has submitted to the government its views on repressive legislation. They stated that martial law should only be applied in exactly the same conditions as in Great Britain. They asked that Part 1 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 should be repealed. This provided for the speedy trial of special offenses by a special tribunal of three judges, and for the suppression of unlawful association. Repeal was asked on the ground that its special provisions had never been used. Repeal was asked of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act on the ground that it had merely driven sedition underground; of the Defense of India Act on the ground that it was essentially a war measure, and should no longer be on the statute book, and of course of the Anarchial and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919 (the Rowlatt Act).

The Indian student completing his education in England has in the past often been a fruitful source of revolutionary propaganda. Coming from a country of blue skies to the gray, dull climate of England, generally quartered in indifferent lodgings, friendless, and lonely, neglected by the better class of white people, or at least by those who know most of India and would have helped him had they known where to meet him, he was apt to get into undesirable hands.

After the murder of Sir W. Curzon Wyllie by a student, the authorities made efforts to grapple with the problem, and a hotel was opened in Cromwell Road, London. The work was not, however, effectively undertaken, and a committee has recently been exhaustively investigating the whole question of Indian students at all the home universities. The latter reports great congestion, and there have been complaints that Indians have been unfairly discriminated against in the matter of admission.

ROAD BUILDING ACTIVITY INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The encouraging announcement that road-building costs have dropped 25 per cent since the first of the year was made by Charles J. Bennett, state highway commissioner, in discussing the subject of unemployment in the State. "It was largely to get the benefit of these reductions that the highway department has delayed its two-year building program. The lower prices make possible the construction of 25 miles more of highway for the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature last winter. Now we are going ahead all over the State and will be in a position to use the unemployed labor to a very appreciable extent."

This is but one of many encouraging indications of greater activity because of a fall of prices in certain lines. A very decided movement toward the building of homes both in the city and in the suburbs is beginning.

AMBASSADOR IN MAINE

DARK HARBOR, Maine—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, is enjoying his final visit of the summer here. He has just arrived from Washington and will remain until October 7, when he and Lady Geddes will close their summer home and return to the capital.

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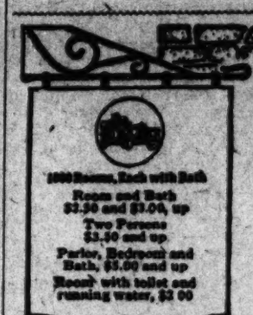

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SOCIALISTS BEGIN MAYORALTY FIGHT

Unemployment to Be Chief Issue in New York City Campaign of Party With Emphasis Also on Crowded School Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The Socialist Party launched its campaign for the election of its city ticket at a mass meeting here on Sunday afternoon, with alleviation of the present unemployment system as the chief plank of its platform.

"The most serious problem that we face is unemployment," said Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for Mayor. "Six million men and women compose the army of the unemployed; 500,000 of our fellows in this city are out of work. Is it their fault that they cannot find work? Is an army of unemployed necessary? The city, as well as the State, has the duty to relieve the unemployment situation and we propose that the city and State shall discharge that duty. The construction of better transit facilities, the building of terminal markets, canneries, milk stations, electric and gas plants, laundries, the keeping of the streets properly paved and cleaned; this will give the unemployed work. These are necessary measures, not only to relieve unemployment, but to reduce the cost of living. Unemployment is brother to the high cost of living.

Public Ownership Needed

"We propose that the people build grain elevators, purchase grain direct from the farmers, mill the flour in their own mills, build bakeries, bake the bread and sell it to themselves at cost; this will relieve unemployment and will reduce the cost of living," Judge Panken continued.

"To reduce the cost of living, terminal markets, milk stations, ice plants, gas and electric plants, in addition to what I have already outlined, should be acquired by the city and run for us.

"Why are there not adequate houses for our people? The country is rich in materials for home building. There are 6,000,000 unemployed looking for work, ready to build; 500,000 are in New York City.

"To talk of a 5-cent fare is not even to touch the transit problem. There is no 5-cent fare in New York. By withholding transfers, sanctioned by the commission, the fare was raised to 10 and 15 cents and we are now paying it. The 5-cent fare must first be restored by restoring free transfers. Neither of the old parties can stand for the restoration of transfers and serve their masters. The real issue is, Who shall own these public utilities? Who shall run the traction system? We Socialists stand for the ownership of the traction systems by the people, run democratically, operated for use and not for profit. We Socialists are in favor of ownership by the people not only of traction facilities, but also of all socially needed means of production and distribution. The municipality should own and operate for the use of the people all public utilities within its scope; the nation to own and to operate such as are national in scope."

Schools for Children

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Socialist candidate for comptroller, and an active suffrage worker in the past, said that the city was facing a crisis in its failure to provide proper educational facilities for the city's children, and that heroic measures were necessary.

"Under the police power of the State, the Socialist administration will commandeer for our hard pressed children and teachers every parish house and church, every settlement, assembly room, every hall and theater," she said.

Morris Hillquit, one of the most active party leaders declared:

"The only manifestation of an awakening working class intelligence, the only ray of hope that the election may offer, will be in the votes cast for the Socialist Party. As a barometer of the Socialist sentiment in New York, that vote will not only affect the local issues, but will have a bearing on the great national and international problems of our day and generation.

Aid for Russia

"There will be no return to Capitalist normalcy. There is nothing but war and strife ahead of mankind unless the entire discord-breeding machine of Capitalism is scrapped, and the workers of the world take hold of the governments and industries and run them nationally and peacefully for the equal benefit and happiness of all people and all peoples.

"This is the problem of the International Socialist, and that is why Socialism alone can save the world."

Mr. Hillquit added that the social and economic life of the nations of the world could not be efficiently rebuilt without the participation of Russia, and urged workers to aid in the relief of Russian famine sufferers.

"We Socialists of America do not accept all the new social doctrines that emanate from Moscow," he continued. "We do not seek to establish a Soviet Government in the United States. We strive to bring about the working class control of the government and industries based upon the fundamentals of democracy and majority rule.

"We are bitterly opposed to terrorism and oppression exercised by the Capitalist class; we do not propose to supplant them by working class terrorism and suppression. We hope to bring to all mankind a steadily increasing measure of freedom and happiness. We are Socialists, not Anarchists, nor Communists.

"But while we expressly and explicitly reject the specific doctrines of Communism as a general political creed, we hold that the people of Russia have the right to choose their own form of government and mode of life and to solve their own national problem untrammeled by any foreign interference as against the hostile aggressions of international Capitalism and Imperialism. We proclaim it the duty of International Labor to help and support the government of the Russian peasants and workers."

THEATERS

"True to Form"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"True to Form," comedy in three acts by Augustin MacHugh, presented at the Bramhall Playhouse, New York, evening of September 13, 1921. The cast:

Ralph Merrill.....John Warner
Dawson.....Desmond Gallagher
Andrew Kirkland.....George Graham
Constance.....Verna Wilkens
Mrs. Kirkland.....Eugenie Blair
Margaret.....Sue MacManamy
Frank Melton.....Edwin Nicander

NEW YORK, New York—Ideas that sound attractive and amusing in the telling often prove oppressive in the acting, and that is one reason for frequent failures on or near Broadway. "True to Form" contains much which promises to be sprightly, amusing and keen, but spun into dramatic pattern it only proves annoying. In real life, a person who analyzes events as they come may be a real help in trouble, but in a play he is just a meddler who slows up or diverts the action.

This play has one good act—the first—in which a striking picture of two crotchety people is drawn. If the play could have maintained this level, it would have pleased, but unfortunately the last two acts are written in an entirely different vein.

The play contains excellent farce material, but since the author and producer have chosen to treat it with more seriousness, the reviewer must also. The play presents an amusing series of situations, handled with some deftness, and in occasional flashes it just misses being a good play. Because it is acted by such capable players as Eugenie Blair, Sue MacManamy, and Edwin Nicander the most is drawn from these situations. Since its tryout out of town a few weeks ago, it has been greatly improved; it is less loquacious and more crisp, so it is possible that by the time it finds an uptown theater the author will have learned enough more from his audiences to bring the play up to popular standards.

The story tells of a young artist, a returned soldier, who lives with his wife's family. While he yearns for the advantages going about in society would bring him, his young and petulant wife insists on staying home with her parents whose lives are measured by three meals a day and their anxiety to continue doing things as they always have done them. Finally, in revolt, he insists on his wife coming with him to a studio in New York. It is on the events that follow that the friend's seemingly endless observations on life are based.

It is unfortunate that the author encumbered his play with one character whose burden was acquiring and telling views on everything that happened. There was hardly opportunity left for much to happen to the more active characters.

TARIFF FOR WOOD CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The American wood chemical industry is threatened with extinction through German competition, it was reported at the annual convention of the National Wood Chemical Association, which held its meeting here last night. Using the low-priced products of their forests, and employing cheap labor, the Germans are now able to place wood chemicals and their by-products in the United States, ready for sale, at prices equal to, or below, the actual production cost of the best equipped and most efficient American plants, it was reported at the convention.

Protection through a proper tariff is one solution of the problem, the producers attending the convention here agreed. A committee representing the producers will appear before the House and Senate committees at Washington to explain the menace which confronts the industry and to urge protective measures.

Another possible solution is the greater utilization of by-products of wood chemicals. Working toward this end, the association will provide a laboratory for extensive research work. Some additional uses for by-products have already been found, it was reported, through research. If additional uses are found, a company will be formed to utilize by-products now wasted and to prepare them for commercial use. The new company will absorb the output of all present wood chemical plants.

The industry has shown tremendous growth in America in recent years, particularly since the beginning of the world war. Producers say their once extensive foreign market has been destroyed through high exchange rates and German competition. Production must be consumed in the United States for some time to come if the industry is to prosper, it was declared.

COTTON MEN TO MEET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Cotton manufacturers from all over the United States are expected to gather in this city on November 2, when the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the International Textile Exposition.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN EUROPE STUDIED

American at Home After Three Months in England, France and Germany, Tells in Interview of His Impressions

The following article deals with the impressions of Noble Foster Hoggson, who has just returned to the United States after three months' study of business conditions in Europe.

NEW YORK, New York—"Three months' study of the business conditions in Europe have firmly convinced me of the great need in our country for a definite plan for the revival of industry based on an accurate survey of present conditions; educational thrift campaigns to overcome national extravagance which is a menace to the industrial development of our country, and sincere cooperation between Capital and Labor which should be possible when the full facts covering the progress of other industrial countries are studied."

This was the way in which Noble Foster Hoggson, president of Hoggson Brothers, New York, in an interview summarized his impression of three months in England, France and Germany.

Mr. Hoggson, after attending the first annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in London, in June, as a delegate from the United States, representing the interests of the construction industry, spent the rest of the summer in France and Germany.

The International Chamber of Commerce, an organization free from politics and from motive of private gain, has been formed as an agency through which business men of the world may reach common conclusions and give practical and useful effect to their honest judgment when discussing the many important problems concerning finance, commerce and industry of the world. It is hoped that the international chamber will accomplish for world business what the national chamber is successfully doing for the United States.

"The first annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, which was attended by delegates from 17 different nations, was an inspiring one, and was thoroughly impressed not only with the high quality of the men, but with the seriousness with which they entered into the work of the Congress. There was no indication of selfish national interest, but rather an apparent sincere determination on the part of each one to help in the study and solution of the intricate problems with which the world's path to peace and prosperity is beset.

"A commercial union carefully planned by the world's business men of vision for the benefit of all nations and with no threads of selfishness in its fabric may prove the satisfactory arbiter for international disputes and disagreements for which we are all searching. It is believable that such a union may prove a stronger factor in the continuance of peace and happiness on earth than international treaties drawn by great diplomats.

"The ease with which the 17 nations represented at the conference bridged difference of race and language, and got together on common ground, and the remarkable meeting of minds which was apparent on the part of the different nationals on the most vital economic problems affecting the world's progress today augur well for the future of international business and commercial relationships.

"During the meeting Viscount Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of the British Empire, aptly said: 'Business is not concerned with the distinction between nationalities. In different stages of the world's history the more patriotic writers on political economy have attempted to make the processes of business auxiliary to political or national objects. I confess I am of the number of business men who believe that the primary occupation of a business man is to carry on business, just as the primary occupation of politicians is to attend to politics. I am bold enough to suppose—and certainly the government of which I am a member confidently believes—that it is in the power of the business men to render service that no other body of men can render.'

"The subjects discussed at the meeting had been worked upon by the different groups and committees for the past year and more, and it is to be earnestly hoped that we may soon see accomplished many of the following objects which were subject to resolutions: 'An Unchangeable Calendar'; 'A Board of Arbitration to Settle Trade Disputes'; 'A World Survey of the Construction Industry and a Bureau of Research and Statistics Pertaining to That Industry'; 'Uniform Bill of Lading'; 'A Combined Rail and Ship Bill of Lading'; 'A Reduction of Waste in Production and in the Use of Raw Materials'; 'Through Freight Trains on Great International Traffic Routes'; 'Free Zones for the Reexportation of Goods'; 'Unification of Traffic Nomenclature'; 'The Improvement and Enlargement of Existing Facilities for International Transportation and Communications'; 'A Bureau for the Collection of Statistics on Materials Necessary to the World's Economic Life.'

"The benefit to the world of industry which will be brought about by a world survey and a bureau of research and statistics pertaining to the construction industry will be tremendous. The bureau will make available in convenient form, correct, up-to-date information on any phase of construction which one may happen to need about the various phases of construction in his own or any other country. This information will include definite facts about raw materials available in each country for construction; also manufactured materials and the machinery and tools useful in construction. It will distribute all knowledge indigenous to any one country throughout other countries, so that each may benefit by the discoveries, inventions or newly acquired construction methods of all. It will also furnish information of transportation needed and available; how construction and allied matters are financed, credit conditions, import and export tariff duties, how they are administered; governmental control of construction materials, labor, transportation and credit; mass production methods; possibilities of dumping; construction associations and agencies; possibilities of new markets; technical training in schools, and technical journals.

"While in France I was in position to gather considerable valuable and interesting data in regard to the progress of reconstruction. In speaking on this subject, M. Borderel, ex-President, Federation Nationale du Batiment et des Travaux Publics, Paris, stated that in order to avoid unnecessary expenses of labor, the materials for construction are being extracted and manufactured only as needed. He further said that France was capable of producing the materials necessary to her needs. Little building is going on outside of the liberated regions and hence there is in France no present need for great quantities of construction material. Building since the war has become a 'bad investment' on account of not only high prices of building materials, but also the difficulty of securing increased rents. Reconstruction in the liberated regions is slowly taking place. The mines and large factories serving the whole population are first being dealt with, but there are not sufficient available funds at the present time to undertake the reconstruction of many of the towns.

"At the signing of the armistice the building situation in France was as follows: Farm buildings and houses destroyed, 289,147; badly damaged, 164,317; slightly damaged, 258,419. Of these up to September 1, 29,364 have been wholly rebuilt; 182,694 provisionally repaired; 116,760 definitely repaired. On plants, factories and mine buildings, out of 4754 damaged and destroyed, 3769 have been wholly rebuilt, and 614 are in course of reconstruction.

"Destroyed railroads and canals have been practically 100 per cent rebuilt. Agricultural reconstruction is nearly complete; only about 10 per cent of the land rendered unfit for cultivation during the period of hostilities remains to be put under seed. The beet sugar crop, for instance, is this year 90 per cent greater than in 1919.

SPECIAL COURT FOR THE SMALL CLAIMS

Arrangement Offers Justice to Those Who Could Not Afford the Expense of Litigation Before the Ordinary Tribunal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The small claims court not only speeds up such necessary legal action as may arise in the lives of poor people, but offers an opportunity for the teaching of Americanism not hitherto offered by any of the courts, except on special occasion. This is the opinion expressed by Rolla Bishop Watts, judge of the justice court and the small claims court in San Francisco, expressed in a recent address on the subject before the San Francisco Electrical Development League. In part Judge Watts said:

"Never before in the history of the United States has there been established a court which so quickens the claims of the poor man, or gives him justice so rapidly as does the small claims court, where delays and costs are eliminated to such an extent that swift justice is rendered in claim cases in which previous court channels would have been too expensive to justify legal action. California has taken a rather leading step in adopting this forward looking legislation, and the establishment of this 'poor man's court' has placed a property right on a man's salary, or on money due from various transactions, so that now 'human rights' have been placed superior to 'property rights,' and the poor man given an opportunity which he has not been able to utilize before.

"Theoretically, the poor man always has had this right, but practically he has not had it, for the expense of carrying a small claim through court procedure has been too great and the result has been usually that such claims are adandoned by the poor man. After claims are properly filed with the small claims court, both sides are heard in an informal manner. It is the duty of the court to advise both sides of their rights and of the legal phases of their claims. It is more of a court of equity and justice than a court of law, both sides being placed on the same level, and justice being meted out—as nearly as the judge can deliver it—to the proper person.

"A great many foreigners seek remedy through the small claims court, and their ignorance of the laws of this country afford this court and the judge excellent opportunity to give instruction in the laws of the country, to show the foreigners how these laws are applied, to demonstrate to them that they actually stand for something, and to demonstrate that the rights of all, even the humblest litigant, are protected and preserved."

The small claims court now in operation in San Francisco is claimed to have proved its worth, and to be a success. More than 100 cases have been heard before it in a single day's session

HARVARD SETS NEW ENROLLMENT RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Enrollment records of Harvard University were broken decisively yesterday at the registration for the 286th year.

The freshman class of the college also proved the largest ever, with a total enrollment of 856 as against 621 a year ago, and 739 in 1911, the year when the previous record was set by the incoming class of 1915. Part of the freshman increase is due to a change in classifying men transferring from other colleges, which gave this class 93 men who in previous years would have been listed as unclassified students. But even without these men the present class would be a record breaker with 763.

The total registration for the college was 2260 as against 2582 in 1911 when the previous record was established.

Many other departments of the university have reported large gains but complete figures are not as yet available.

AUTOMATIC PHONES PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Preliminary action has been taken by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of this section to place in service the first automatic central office to be established in Baltimore. A new exchange building has been completed and the work of manufacturing and installing the equipment is progressing.

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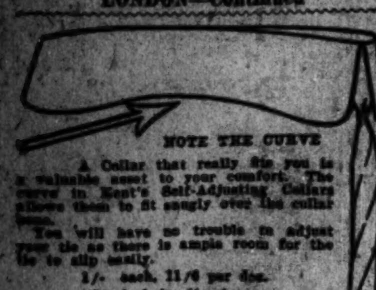

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

E. H. SOTHERN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—"A tall, upstanding youth, with an intelligent face and with somewhat the manner of the university graduate, approached me a few weeks ago with the view to becoming a member of our company. He was without experience on the professional stage but not without confidence in his ability if the opportunity were provided for its display," said E. H. Sothern, who is about to begin his co-starring tour with Miss Julia Marlowe at the Boston Opera House.

"I asked the young man to read for me. Walking to the center of the dimly lit stage, the lad began declaiming Hamlet's soliloquy. As I have spent 30 years endeavoring to fathom the depths of this particular speech, I abruptly stopped him and requested him to try the lines of the 'First Player.' He was rather surprised, a little disconcerted and plainly disappointed, but it was obvious he wished to humor me. His performance of the difficult task of reading unfamiliar words at first sight, without previous glance or thought, evidenced some intuition and suggested the possibility that he might possess ability which, when developed, would be of service to himself and of use to us. I told him to take the part away with him and in three or four days to come back to me after he had studied it.

Trained Players Scarce

"The next morning he returned the manuscript to my manager and said that while the salary was all right—you will note the interest this held for him—he thought he owed it to himself to join a company where he would have more opportunit, to play important rôles!" Mr. Sothern smiled, a weary smile of patience mingled with perhaps a touch of wry humor, for this is but one of many similar experiences he had encountered in his search for actors who have the quality necessary to Shakespearean performance.

"This is a delicate subject with Mrs. Sothern and myself. We hesitate to discuss it, for it has become almost bromidic for players to bemoan the state of acting. But the fact is that these are not mere words with us, but a vital question, which grows more so each season and eventually may be so serious that it will prevent our continuing on the stage. If it only concerned us, it would not be so disturbing, but the future of acting is at stake.

"If we had not been able to reassemble the players who have acted with us for many years, we should not have attempted to organize a company for Shakespearean repertoire, for these actors have some experience and have been trained to a more or less degree in the rudiments of classical acting. The modern stage is not supplying young recruits for classic drama. In the first place, the demand for players of this kind and the opportunities for developing them have been growing less with each season. In the second place, I fear the younger generation is less ambitious to work and to study. If a young man or woman has the physical qualifications, possesses sufficient emotional quality and a sense of beauty and can articulate, there is no reason why he should not become as good a classical actor as a modern one—if he will work.

Essential Studies

"But there is the rub! One season we had several youths in our company who gave excellent promise. We told them we would engage them for the following year if they would study during the summer months. Knowing from our own experience that people just starting their careers are often handicapped financially, we arranged to pay for their elocution, dancing and fencing lessons, three essentials for a good actor of any school. By elocution I mean distinct, musical speech, unslurred and though not 'precise' to a pedantic degree, articulate. This should be required of all players, though in modern drama actors do manage to do without it, sometimes even winning esteem and popularity through a mannered and ugly diction. But no one can escape its necessity in Shakespeare, who shows up pitilessly such faults. Dancing and fencing are necessary in classical plays, but they would help an actor in any kind of play in the matter of grace, carriage and deportment. These young people in question eagerly assented, but before very long their instructors informed us that since only the girls were coming for the lessons, it was unfair we should be paying for the boys.

"Mrs. Sothern studied three years before she ventured to act an important rôle in Shakespeare. When she sought out an eminent New York vocal instructor, he told her that, as she had no middle register in her voice, she could never succeed on the stage. Six months later she returned to him. She had developed the register. Where are the actors of today who would labor several hours daily to produce tonal quality?

"When you consider the high standard of acting at the Comédie Française, you realize the value of the Conservatoire course through which these players have passed. It is an interesting fact that in England until a few years ago you could trace every actor of prominence to a Shakespearean training. Speaking was the pride of the English theater, though through causes similar to those at work in America it is growing less and less so. Sir Frank Benson's company was the university through which many players made the first advance in their calling. At other times standards were set by such people as Samuel Phelps or Forbes-Robertson. And the youngsters felt the need of approaching their perfection.

"In some strange way the public and the newcomers in the theater have grown to believe that the actor by 'inspiration' does all that is termed 'great.' We had a curious instance of this two years ago. There was a young man in our company who had a gift for comedy, but invariably, when he came to his one long speech in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' he would 'dry up' in the middle of it and later complain to me that he could not understand why this was so. I ventured to tell him that it was because he never read the speech twice in the same manner. I tried to explain to him that if he would once settle in his own mind just how the speech was best to be spoken and then always adhere to that reading, unless for some very good reason he found a better way to do it, he would experience no difficulty through 'drying up.' He looked at me with a curious mixture of amazement and superiority. 'I couldn't do that,' he replied, 'I have to wait until I "feel" the audience to get my "inspiration."' I could only smile, for the results of his 'feeling' his audience had always led to the one disappointing result.

"But when you endeavor to make beginners understand that acting, like all other arts and professions, has a technic that must be mastered, they begin to think you a dry, stilted, unimaginative creature. If they would but read the life of Macready they would find that all his effects, which thrilled his audiences and were declared to be like flashes of lightning in their sudden 'inspiration,' were worked over by Macready for months, even years, when walking in the fields or pacing the floor of his lodgings. Inspiration is a breathing in, a taking in of a quality akin to genius. This comes to a player as it does to any artist when he is at work, and once it is revealed the player uses it only by knowing the technic of his business. Of what value is inspiration if you don't know how to publish it to your public?

Need of Apprenticeship

"Perhaps I have wandered from the point, but I earnestly believe that all novices on the stage should seriously give as much time and labor to their job in hand as the clerk in an office or the mechanic in the factory. That Mrs. Sothern is willing to devote her hours and her strength, her knowledge and her experience to teaching young people how to read Shakespeare, how to study his rôles, should be inducement enough, it would seem to me, for any untrained seriously minded actor to accept the playing of small rôles. But it is considered presumption on our part to venture to think players need training.

"As I said before, I feel that the future of acting is at stake. The classics are the solid meat of the theater. A good schooling in Shakespeare is of unmeasurable advantage in whatever modern rôles a player may undertake. When a man or woman, because of personality or appearance, both admirable and helpful qualities but sometimes too much stressed upon, leaps into leading rôles with no solid grounding in the art of acting, it is quite obvious where the future will find him—unless he be a genius—and if he is that, we think he will find his speed more slowly.

"Personal vanity and financial rewards are somewhere at the bottom of the difficulty. And yet it is not a question of salary which prevents our finding capable players. We do not hesitate to compete with the pictures, with musical comedy or with modern farce. We find our salary list running into figures that would have been considered an excellent gross business for Shakespeare in other days. It is, it must be, that actors have gone the easier way.

"In order to supplant five players in our company this year, we interviewed at least 50 persons. Another decade, if this continues, and it will be impossible to organize an intelligent company in Shakespeare. And then to what will the stage descend? Great acting can only be developed through great characters to be acted. Shakespeare has written the greatest of all. He is the supreme test and when he ceases to be, acting will have ceased to be an art. Actors used to be possessed of the ambition to test their mettle in his rôles. I judge they are still so motivated—and yet how few are willing to climb the steep and thorny path. Hamlet has said, 'the readiness is all.'

"But there is something too much of this," and Mr. Sothern smiled.

AT THE PITOËFF THEATER, GENEVA

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

GENEVA, Switzerland—From the point of view of the quality of the pieces produced and the manner of their production within the limits imposed but none too generous support, the Pitoëff Theater at Geneva is the bright spot in the local theatrical situation. The Pitoëff company does not, however, confine its efforts to Geneva, but has a season each year in Paris, and it is proposed next year to make tours also in Germany and England.

The Geneva season will run from October 15 to the end of January, and 10 new pieces in their repertoire are to be presented. These include "From Dawn to Midnight," Kaiser, "The Seagull," Tchekhoff, "La Dame aux Camélias," Dumas; "When We Dead Awaken," Ibsen; "The Fan," Goldoni; a play by Molière—probably the "Malade Imaginaire;" "Aglavaine and Selysette," Maeterlinck; and "Androcles and the Lion," Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Pitoëff also expects to give another representation of "Hamlet" and one or two other plays from his former repertoire. Finally, in pursuance of his desire to stage a fresh Shakespearian play each season, he is preparing "Macbeth." The presentation of this tragedy, according to Mr. Pitoëff's ideas, with music by Breitenstein, requires an immense amount of labor. It necessitates the getting together of the company two months before the season opens for rehearsals, preparation of over 100 costumes, and a certain amount of rearrangement of the stage. The size of the theater even with the maximum of receipts, which was attained last year with "Hamlet," does not permit of covering the cost in the ordinary way, and Mr. Pitoëff has issued shares of 10 to 20 Swiss francs, not repayable and without interest, but giving the subscribers the right to be present at the general rehearsals.

Unlike the Grand Theater at Geneva, the Pitoëff Theater closed last season without a deficit and in possession of considerable assets in the way of properties, and this without any official subsidy from the state council.

GIOVANNI GRASSO ACTS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The Sicilian actor, Giovanni Grasso, with whom Mme. Mimi Aguglia played for several years in Italy before coming to New York, is now appearing in repertoire at the Royal Theater in the Bowery. His acting is crowding the playhouse nightly with his own countrymen and a generous sprinkling of Broadway playgoers.

Mme. Aguglia, during a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, told her interviewer that he must see Grasso act, for Grasso was great. Now that the obscure journey to the Bowery playhouse has been made, Mme. Aguglia's conviction may be seconded to this extent—that Grasso is great as the kind of actor he is.

That is, he is a Latin, and through all his acting flames a fire to which the Anglo-Saxon playgoer is unaccustomed. That fire never seems to fade into less than glowing embers. A touch of his sensitive nature here or there, and the flames will sparkle and flash again. And so he moves his countrymen to loudest cheers when he is storming the stage with anger or trembling with simulated remorse or sorrow.

By contrast with these tempestuous moments Grasso's comedy passages, deft and facile in themselves, take on even more delicacy; they are painted into the picture with swift, shadow-like strokes. Grasso imbues them and all his moments with a vivid quality of smooth yet almost constant action. Not often is he still, and when he does come to a calm one feels that underneath the quiet surface the man is thinking with all the vivacity that animates his action.

Some, of course, may find this activity as irksome as fidgeting; but if they take the trouble to analyze it they will not find much waste movement, gesture or expression; most of the time the motive power of each action is a thought expressive of the character.

Grasso's voice is like velvet. One expects him to break forth into rich baritone notes. Surely, he must sing grandly, too. And yet the suspicion of a feminine quality in his tone does not linger long when anger or contempt or any of their allied motives are to be voiced. Then those velvet tones can become as rasping as rust, as hard as flint, as warm as flame itself. The memory of that voice is inseparable from the memory of Grasso. Here, for once, is the opportunity to see acting for itself alone. No attempt is made to dress the Grasso plays in lordly scenery. There is at hand on the stage only the thing necessary to the scene.

It is all Grasso; he dominates even the pieces which give him a minor rôle. This reviewer saw him one night in G. Polveer's "Omerta'." The Grasso rôle here was the lead; and the Sicilian artist stamped it upon the memory indelibly. The cheers he received were deserved, and a balm to one who knows the emptiness of Broadway first-night applause.

THE BAT THEATER

At the London Pavilion

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—When the art theater at Moscow was at the height of its success, some years before the war, certain members of its company founded a "cercle intime," which used to meet, discuss their work as entertainers, and give occasional examples of it to those present. Fresh ideas were often the fruit of these informal gatherings, which were so much talked about that there soon arose a public demand to see the result. Thus the Théâtre de la Chauve-Souris, or Bat Theater, of Moscow came into being.

The Russian Revolution, however, put an end to their prosperity for a time and rather more than a year ago the company migrated to Paris, where they installed themselves in the Théâtre Fémina. Ill equipped, and not much heralded before arrival, they had a hard struggle at first, but Parisian audiences soon began to recognize their merit, and now Mr. C. B. Cochran has received them at the London Pavilion, where they are to show the 120 or more tableaux that made up their French répertoire.

So much extravagant writing has appeared concerning the merit and originality of this company that the result will disappoint a certain number, especially those who expected from them work of an essentially dramatic kind. The entertainment, in fact, turns out to be musical and spectacular, and the originality of Chauve-Souris consists very largely in the personality and methods of its founder, director, and "stage autocrat"—as he is styled on the program — Nitika Balieff. Mr. Balieff's public function at the Pavilion is to come before the curtain for the purpose of explaining and commenting upon each item of the program in turn.

He appears—a slow, imperturbable, heavily built, full-moon-faced figure, who deliberately surveys the house from gallery to stalls with a kind of benignant contempt as who should say: "Are these people here gathered worthy of us, I wonder?" He then proceeds in the quaintest jargon of semi-comprehensible, broken English—varied by occasional interpolations in almost equally bad French—to make a series of comments upon the next number, either in a whisper or a roar as the fancy takes him; sometimes with a take-it-or-leave-it pugnacity in his tone, at others with a grumpy humor, or a smiling, kindly condescension, either of which wins you at once.

His daring is of the sort that an audience will submit to good-humoredly and so, apparently, will his company; for he aims his shafts indiscriminately at public and performers alike. "The Black Hussars," he calmly informed us, "do not sing, they howl"; and when the audience, nevertheless, insisted upon an encore from them, the manager retorted something that sounded like "beasts"—the ejaculation being just the parting shot with which Mr. Balieff means to have and gets the last word. He assured us before the close that he intends soon to speak English well; but he had best reconsider that decision since by adhering to it he will certainly rob the show of its chief claim to novelty and humor.

For, after all, the Chauve-Souris, apart from its founder, though fascinating, is not a particularly original entertainment. As presented at the pavilion it comprises merely a series of musical tableaux, dances and sketches, designed, set and costumed, for the most part, in the primitive, dazzling, bizarre, and intensely colored kaleidoscopic manner with which the Russian ballets have made familiar. Only all is conceived throughout in the vein of comedy and burlesque—simple, popular, and much less sophisticated than the Russian Ballet itself. In the more conventionally treated scenes, such as "Toi Qui Connais les Hussards de la Garde,"—the old song that Yvette Guilbert used to sing with such verve 20 years ago—the dominating influence seems to be French rather than Slavonic. But whatever be the nationalities expressed, English is never one of them.

Of the 15 numbers presented, all were well received, the most popular perhaps being a parade of wooden soldiers uniformed in square-shaped, white trousers, their expressionless faces splashed and daubed with crimson after the fashion of children's toys. Other items much approved were the harmonious "howling" of the Black Hussars in characteristic Russian songs, a too long burlesque of grand Italian opera, by marionettes with human heads, and the chorus of the Zaitzeff Brothers, a typical group of out-at-elbows Moscow types, led by an eccentric conductor, Mr. Varitch, who substituted thumb and little finger for the conventional bâton of the musical profession.

Personally we preferred the quieter items, such as those sentimental Russian songs by Mmes. Brise and Ersova, in flounced crinoline dresses of half a century or more ago; and "Katinka," a Darby and Joan polka duet of the sixties. Pleasant also to watch were the movements of the costumed Tartar dance with tambourine by Kotchetovsky—"What a name," commented the director—and the Russian Toyland, a live scene with music played against a background of toppling trees and a toppling cottage. The much written-of, semidramatic burlesque, after a story by Tchekov, though humorous, was too short to be dramatically effective. It is a Russian Gretna Green episode of two eloping lovers whose career, in mid-flight, is ended by the sudden collapse of their pantomime horse.

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Russian Toyland

Episode in Russian entertainment in London

"THE LEGION OF HONOR" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Legion of Honor," by the Baroness Orczy, at the Aldwych Theater, London. The cast.

Ronnay de Maurel	Basil Gill
Comte de Puisaye	St. John Hamund
Comte de Courson	William Lugg
Laurent, Marquis de Mortain	Claude Rains
Baron de Ritter	Ivan Berlyn
Mattheu	G. Laverack Brown
Mathurin	Fred Russell
Paul Leroux	John F. Traynor
Pierre Desprez	Charles F. Lloyd
Gervais	Gerald Blake
Marcel	Horn Conyers
Jacques	Herbert Barrs
Mme. La Marquis de Mortain	Mary Rorke
Annette	Agnes Imlay
Fernande de Courson	Gwendoline Hay

LONDON, England—At one point in the Baroness Orczy's new play the heroine, Fernande de Courson, says to Ronnay de Maurel, the hero—and they are characters of which the terms hero and heroine can be used in their good old sense—that she has lived so long among puppets that she has forgotten what men are like, or at any rate something to that effect. And certainly they are puppets, these brocaded royalists, planning "la guerre en dentelles" on the morrow of Austerlitz. But is Ronnay himself, cannon-founder and marshal of France, so very much nearer to reality? If they strut and simper, he rants and strikes attitudes—very fine attitudes no doubt, but such as one meets more often on the stage or in romantic fiction than in the pages of history. Is he not, after all, only a larger doll? And the rebellious workmen, throwing in their lot with the royalists for their own purposes, and fulminating in ominous chorus, are they not dolls too—rag dolls?

The whole play, in a word, is artificial both in plot and characterization; and whether the character of Fernande herself is more real than the rest, or only seems so, it is hard to say: for Miss Gwendoline Hay acts the part with a charm which confuses judgment. There is, however, one thing in her favor for which her author is alone responsible. Her motives have not that clear-cut unity which marks the mechanical figure. When, in the end, she leaves her royalist friends for the sake of the Buonapartist Ronnay, one is not quite sure whether it is a simple case of "all for love," or whether she is not also moved, perhaps half unconsciously, by the contrast between her ineffectual relatives with their drawing-room intrigues and the idea of the extraordinary man who is hurling his armies across Europe. Whether intentional or not, this hint of a complex impulse adds to the interest of the part and of the play.

And with all its artificiality, "The Legion of Honor" is far from being a bad stage piece. It has, like most of its kind, its longueurs and its absurdities; but it also has some telling and exciting moments and the dialogue goes throughout with a fine rhetorical swing. With the exception already mentioned, it does not give much scope to the actors. Miss Mary Rorke looked the part of the Marquise to perfection, but had not the chance of being anything more than a very conventional representation of a "grande dame." Mr. Basil Gill cut a fine figure as Ronnay, whether in his workman's blouse or in his marshal's gorgeous uniform. Mr. Claude Rains, who showed so promising a talent when he played the name-part in the English version of "Daniel," had little to do but wear pretty clothes and make elegant, supercilious gestures. Mr. Ivan Berlyn was suitably soft-voiced and Machiavellian as the Prussian agent, de Ritter. The most convincing piece of acting, after Miss Hay's, was that of Mr. John Traynor as the chief of the disaffected workmen.

The reopening of the "Old Vic," Surrey, London, where, during the last year or two, a considerable amount of good and unassuming work has been carried on, is to be marked by a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing." This will be followed in due time by a revival of "All's well That Ends Well." Later on in the coming season the stage is to be occupied by a couple of novelties that promise to be dramatically interesting. One of these is "Wat Tyler," by Halcott Glover, and the other is "Advent," by Strindberg. This latter has been successfully played for some years past in Germany, Russia, Italy and France.

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Magna Charta in America

1625

In a specially printed volume dealing with the Magna Charta and other English charters, Frederick D. Stone in the introduction gives an account of the publishing of these old Anglo-Saxon laws in the American colonies by William Bradford, the American colonial printer, and by William Penn:

"The little volume which contained the first American issue of the Charter is entitled 'The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty and Property: being the Birth-right of the Free-born Subjects of England.' Besides extensive extracts from the Charter and Coke's comments thereon, it contains the confirmation of the charters of the liberties of England and of the Forest, made in the twenty-fifth year of Edward I.; statute made in Edward's thirty-fourth year, commonly called De Tallagio non concedendo; an abstract of the Royal charter of Pennsylvania; and the charter of liberties granted by William Penn to the free men of his province. It was printed by William Bradford, who, in 1685, had introduced the art of printing into the Middle Colonies of North America; but it was undoubtedly prepared for the press by William Penn, then in England; for David Lloyd, in 1728, quoted the book as the work of Penn in 'A Defence of the Legislative Constitutions of the Province of Pennsylvania.' Moreover, Mr. Hildeburn, in his 'Press of Pennsylvania,' has pointed out that Lloyd was then (1728) attorney-general of the Province; and, as the latter had been on friendly terms with Penn, as early as 1687, 'his unchallenged statement is conclusive.'"

Further on in the volume is given William Penn's comment on Magna Charta:

"This excellent law holds the first place in our Statute Books, for though there were, no doubt, many Acts of Parliament long before this, yet they are not now extant; it is called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, not in respect of its bulk, but in regard of the great importance and weight of the matters therein contained; it is also stiled, Charta Libertatum Regni, The Charter of the Liberties of the Kingdom; and upon great reason (saith Cook in his Proem) . . . called, from the effect, quia Liberos facit, because it makes and preserves the People free. Though it run in the stile of the King, as a Charter, yet (as my Lord Cook well observes on the thirty-eighth chapter) it appears to have passed in Parliament; for there was then a fifteenth granted to the King by the Bishops, Earls, Barons, Free Tenants and people, which could not be, but in Parliament, nor was it unusual in those times to have Acts of Parliament in a form of a Charter, as you may read in the Princes Case, Cook's Reports, liber eight.

"Likewise, though it be said here, that the King hath given and granted these Liberties, yet they must not be understood as mere emanations of royal favour, or new bounties granted, which the People could not justly challenge, or had not a right unto before; for the Lord Cook in divers places asserts, and all lawyers know, that this Charter is for the most part only declaratory of the principal ground of the fundamental laws and liberties of England. No new freedom is hereby granted, but a restitution of such as lawfully they had before, and to free them of what had been usurped and encroached upon them by any Power whatsoever, and therefore you may see this Charter often mentions sua jura, their rights and liberties which shows they had them before, and that the same now were confirmed.

"As to the occasion of this Charter, it must be noted, that our ancestors, the Saxons, had with a most equal poise and temperament, very wisely contrived their government, and made excellent provisions for their liberties, and to preserve the people from oppression; and when William, the Norman, made himself master of the land, though he be commonly called the Conqueror, yet in truth he was not so, and I have known several Judges that would reprehend any gentleman at the Bar that casually gave him that title; for though he routed [Harold's] army, yet he pretended a right to the kingdom, and was admitted by compact, and did take an oath to observe the laws and customs.

"But the truth is, he did not perform that Oath so as he ought to have done, and his successors William Rufus, King Stephen, Henry the First and Richard likewise made frequent encroachments upon the liberties of their people; but especially King John made use of so many illegal devices to drain them of money, that wearied with intolerable oppression, they resolved to oblige the King to grant them their liberties, and promise the same should be observed, when King John did in Runnymede between Staines and Windsor, by two charters, one charta Libertatum, The Charter of Liberties (the form of which you may read in Matthew Paris, and is in effect the same with this here recited), the other, The Charter of the Forest, copies of which he sent into every County, and commandeth the Sheriff, &c., to see them fulfilled.

"But by ill counsel he quickly after began to violate them as much as ever, whereupon disturbances and great miseries arose, both to himself and to the Realm. The Son and Successor of this King John, was Henry the Third, who in the ninth year of his reign, renewed and confirmed the said Charters; but within two years after cancelled them by the pernicious advice of his Favourites particularly Hubert de Burg, whom he had made Lord Chief Justice. . . .

"In the ninth chapter of the Great Charter, all the ancient liberties and customs of London are confirmed and preserved, which is likewise done by divers other Statutes, as 14 Edward III chap. two. etc.

"The twenty-ninth Chapter, No Freeman Shall Be Taken, etc., deserves to be written in letters of gold; and I have often wondered the words thereof are not inscribed in capitals on all our Courts of Judicature, Town-Halls, and most publick edifices; they are the elixir of our English freedoms, the storehouse of all our liberties; . . ."

The Sky Has Lost Its Rose

The earth is purple in the evening light,
The grass is graver green.
The gold among the meadows darker glows,
In the quieted air the blackbird sings more loud.
The sky has lost its rose.
Nothing more than this candle now shines bright.

—John Freeman.

Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, Massachusetts

"Old Houses on the Tiber," from the etching by Frederick G. Hall

Rome's Tiber in the Apennines

"Ecce Tiberim!" cried the Roman legions when they first beheld the Scottish Tay. What power of association could have made them see in the clear and shallow stream the likeness of their tawny Tiber, with his full-flowing waters sweeping down to the sea? Perhaps those soldiers under whose mailed and rugged breasts lay so tender a thought of home came from the northerly region among the Apennines, where a little bubbling mountain-brook is the first form in which the storied Tiber greets the light of day. One who has made a pilgrimage from its mouth to its source thus describes the spot: "An old man undertook to be our guide. By the side of the little stream, which here constitutes the first vein of the Tiber, we penetrated the wood. It was an immense beech-forest. . . . The trees were almost all great gnarled veterans who had borne the snows of many winters: now they stood basking above their blackened shadows in the blazing sunshine. The little stream tumbled from ledge to ledge of splintered rock, sometimes creeping into a hazel thicket, green with long ferns and soft moss, and then leaping once more merrily into the sunlight. Presently it split into numerous little rills. We followed the longest of these. It led us to a carpet of smooth green turf amidst an opening in the trees; and there, bubbling out of the green sod, embroidered with white strawberry-blossoms, the delicate blue of the crane's bill and dwarf willow-herb, a copious little stream arose. Here the old man paused, and resting upon his staff, raised his eyes, and pointing to the gushing water, said, 'E questo si chiama il Tevere a Roma!' ('And this is called the Tiber at Rome!')— "The Tiber and The Thames."

The Poet and His Garden

"Bessie, my lassie," exclaimed the Poet, as they entered their new garden for the first time together, "what a time we shall have!"

When the Poet called his wife "lassie" she knew he was in a happy frame of mind, and was happy herself. . . . I call him Poet because it was the name by which his best friends knew him; I cannot be sure that he ever wrote poetry, and certainly he never published any; but they called him Poet because he was dreamy, and hated the fag and the noise of London, and pined for the country, and loved to talk of his old Yorkshire home and its plants and animals, and its beck curling under heathery banks on the edge of the moor. He was indeed only a London clerk, released at last from long years of drudgery by a happy stroke of good fortune.

They had just arrived from London to take possession of their cottage and garden in the country. It was a frosty evening early in March, and the sun was just setting as they went up the garden together; it lit up the bare boughs of a tree which stood just in front of the cottage.

"Look here, Bessie," said the Poet; "that is a rowan tree, and it was the sight of that rowan that fixed me. The cottage was snug, the garden was good, but the rowans—there are three of them—were irresistible. There were three just outside our garden in Yorkshire, and every August the berries turned orange-red and made a glory before my window. Next August you shall see them, and you'll see nothing quite so good till then."

Bessie, London born and bred, was glad to get into the house, and make herself snug. . . . She too was ready to welcome the slow and gentle ways of the country, and to be rid of perpetual bell-ringing, and postmen's knocks, and piano-practising next door, and the rattle of carts and cabs; but I doubt if the rowans would have decided her choice. I think she thought more of the useful fruits of the garden—of the currants and gooseberries of which good store of jam should be made in the summer, of the vegetables they would grow for themselves, and the strawberries they would invite their London friends to come and share.

Next morning quite early the Poet threw his window wide open and looked out into his garden. It was not a trim and commonplace garden; it was an acre of good ground that had grown by degrees into a garden, as in the course of ages of village life one owner after another had turned it to his own purposes. The poet looked over a bit of lawn, in the corner of which stood one of his favorite rowans, to an old bulging stone wall, buttressed up with supports of red brick of various shades, and covered with ivy. Over the top of it he could see the church tower, also ivy-clad, the yews of the churchyard, and the elms in the close beyond, in the tops of which the rooks were already busy and noisy. A thick and tall yew hedge separated the lawn from the village allotments, where one or two early laborers were collecting the winter's rubbish into heaps and setting them alight; the shadow of the hedge upon the lawn was sharply marked by a silvery grey border of frost. On these things the Poet's eye lingered with wonderful content for a while, and then wandered across the allotments over meadow and rich red ploughland to the line of hills that shut in his view to the south. There came into his mind the name he used to give to the moors above his Yorkshire dale in his young days when his mother read the Pilgrim's Progress to her children—the Delectable Mountains.

He was suddenly recalled to his garden by a low melodious pipe, as of a bird practising its voice for better use in warmer days; it came from one of the rowans. Sometimes the notes were almost whispered; sometimes they rose for an instant into a full and mellow sweetness, and then died away again. They were never continuous—only fragments of song; as if the bird were talking in the sweetest of contralto voices to a friend whose answers were unheard. No other bird was singing, and the rooks were too far away in the elms to break harshly with their cawing on the blackbird's quiet strain.

The Poet listened for a while enraptured, watching the dark form of the singer, and the "orange-tawny" bill from which the notes came so softly, so hesitatingly; and then drew in his head and began to dress, still keeping the window open, and repeating to himself—

"O Blackbird, sing me something well:
. . . . . .
"The espaliers, and the standards, all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park:
The unnetted blackhearts ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall."

—From "More Tales of the Birds," W. Warde Fowler.

The Gipsy Praises His Horse

You're admiring my horse, sir, I see.
He's so light that you'd think it's a bird—
Say a swallow. Ah me!
He's a prize!
It's absurd
To suppose you can take him all in as he passes
With the best pair of eyes, . . .
What! "Is Selim as good as he seems?"
Never fear,
Uncle dear,
He's as good as the best of your dreams.
And as sound as your sleep.
It's only that kind that a gipsy would keep.
The emperor's stables can't furnish his mate.
But his grit and his gait,
And his wind and his ways,
A gipsy like me doesn't know how to praise.
But (if truth must be told)
Although you should cover him over with gold
He'd be worth one more sovereign still. . . .
"Is he clever at jumping a fence?"
What a question to ask! He's immense
At a leap!
How absurd!
Why, the trouble's to keep
Such a Pegasus down to the ground.
He takes every fence at a bound
With the grace of a bird:
And so great is his strength,
And so keen is his sense,
He goes over a fence
Not across, but the way of its length! . . .

—Paraphrased by Robert Underwood Johnson, from the Servian of Zmai Iovan Iovanovich after literal translation by Nikola Tesla.

Excellence in Art

Excellence in art is to be attained only by active effort, and not by passive impressions; by the manly overcoming of difficulties, by patient struggle against adverse circumstance, by the thrifty use of moderate opportunities. The great artists were not rocked and dandled into eminence, but they attained to it by that course of labor and discipline which no man need go to Rome or Paris or London to enter upon.—Hilliard

"Before They Call"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Isaiah, in describing the new heaven and the new earth, in which the supreme perfection of God's creation is acknowledged, writes, "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." The man on the street, accustomed to believe in the actuality of things material, is inclined, perhaps, to set this prophecy aside as a vague though beautiful promise of something that will in some mysterious way come to pass at some far distant period. But in the light of Christian Science, which explains the scientific relation of man to God, this promise is seen to be a simple revelation of present reality, an accurate metaphysical statement of the law of supply and demand. For man, as the image and likeness of God, inevitably reflects in quality all that his divine Principle includes. He is the representative of the all-knowing Mind, the witness of divine intelligence. God being man's Mind, and God being the only Mind, man could not possibly conceive of a single thing which did not originate in this one divine Mind, and, originating in Principle, it is inevitably reflected in the idea, man. Therefore, man could not ask for any good thing which he did not already possess by reason of his relationship to the all-inclusive Mind.

The trouble is that mortals have accustomed themselves to regard the material and finite, rather than the spiritual and eternal, as the real and tangible. Looking through the false lens of materiality, false material sense is objectified, and the finite, sensuous, lying, sick and sinning concepts of the so-called material mind appear. Now these material concepts, all false and untrue, are all that constitute the human belief of lack and insufficiency of any name or nature. And the belief of lack is destroyed by replacing the imperfect human concept with the divine or the true consciousness. So that, as one relinquishes the mistaken material sense of things, and looks through the lens of divine reality, or Spirit, the creation or manifestation of Spirit is seen in all its complete perfection.

It is in proportion as reality is recognized as Spirit and its manifestation that effectual prayer is really understood. While believing the imperfect concepts of the material senses to be true, mortals naturally suppose that prayer, to be effectual, must actually change something that at present exists, whereas effectual prayer simply reveals the true fact of being which has been established from all eternity,—perfect Principle and perfect idea. This perfect idea is man, the image and likeness of God. "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 2 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And again, on page 7, she affirms, "God is not influenced by man. The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

Divine Mind eternally sustains and maintains its own idea in its own image and likeness. All that is necessary is for a man to recognize the real man's inseparable relationship to this Mind, and to sustain this recognition by practical demonstration of this oneness with perfection. The beauty and bounty, the completeness and wholeness of Mind, are inevitably reflected in Mind's idea, man. Freedom and health, wisdom, joy, whatever the need may seem to be, it is spontaneously supplied as man finds his true origin and being in the one great First Cause. Thus the Wayshower counseled, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." That which has existed from all eternity must, by the very nature of reality, continue to be expressed in the completeness and perfection of infinity, and man as the image and likeness of God is coexistent and coeternal with his Principle, forever reflecting in quality the all of good. As Mrs. Eddy so truly expresses it on page 520 of Science and Health, "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough! Human language can repeat only an infinitesimal part of what exists. The absolute ideal, man, is no more seen nor comprehended by mortals, than is his infinite Principle, Love. Principle and its idea, man, are coexistent and eternal." Mind and its manifestation has been the All-in-all throughout eternity. This is the fact now and forever,—not something that is to be at some future period, but that which is and always has been established. It was so before ever human sense awakened to the realization of this glorious fact.

Now God being the Mind of man, man obviously can be conscious of only that which God is conscious of. Hence, because of the allness and all-inclusiveness of Mind, the very fact that a need presents itself is evidence of the fact that the need is already supplied. It was the realization of this that enabled Jesus to supply the wine at the wedding feast, to find the tribute money in the fish's mouth, to feed the five thousand with what to human sense had appeared to be only a few loaves and fishes, to restore health or wholeness in place of sickness or lack, and to replace the finite concept expressed as death with the consciousness of life, the manifestation of infinite Principle. God being universal and eternal, His reflection is, like Himself, complete and whole. God is not a part; He is completeness,—all-encircling infinity. Hence the reflection of God, good, expresses the wholeness, the completeness, the all-satisfying perfection of Himself. Good and its manifestation is independent alike of time and space. It rests on the unchanging fact of the eternity of God and of all that is His image and likeness,—the eternity of man, the eternity of perfection. When this fact is acknowledged by men, then they will see the full significance of the prophet's declaration that even "before they call, I will answer," for divine Mind eternally supplies its own idea with all good, and maintains and sustains that idea in the primitive and undying perfection of infinity. Then the supply to every need is simultaneous with the demand, for the all-sufficiency of the All-Mind and its "very good" image and likeness has been established throughout eternity.

Clémenceau Speaks of Venizelos

One afternoon, in the autumn of 1899, M. Maurice Barrès and Mlle. Vacaresco were conversing together in the salon of the Comtesse de Noailles, in Paris, when the servant brought in M. Clémenceau's card. The French statesman had recently returned from Athens. As Mme. de Noailles knew that M. Barrès was not on very cordial terms with M. Clémenceau she warned him. He left the room and presently M. Clémenceau appeared. "Ah, and what are your impressions of Greece?" asked the hostess. "Well, Madame," replied M. Clémenceau, "I am not going to talk of the grandeur of the Acropolis, nor do I intend to torment you with a lecture on archæology. I have been to see strange and picturesque lands, among them Crete. You will never guess, though, my most interesting discovery in the island, one more interesting by far than the splendors of the excavations. I will tell you. A young advocate, a M. Venizuelos . . . Venizelos? Frankly, I cannot quite recall his name, but the whole of Europe will be speaking of him in a few years."—"Life of Venizelos," by S. B. Chester.

Romance

Romance, who loves to nod and sing,
With drowsy head and folded wing,
Among the green leaves as they shake
Far down within some shadowy lake,
To me a painted paroquet
Hath been—a most familiar bird—
Taught me my alphabet to say—
To lisp my earliest word
While in the wild wood I did lie,
A child—with a most knowing eye. . . .

—Edgar Allan Poe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year . . . $9.00 Six Months . . . $5.00
Three Months $3.00 One Month . . . $1.10

Single copies 5 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

Munition Makers in War and Peace

SPEAKING in behalf of the great munitions manufacturing concern, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the corporation, has added an interesting contribution to the brief which civilization is preparing against war as an institution or as a means of furthering things which civilization claims to cherish and safeguard. Mr. du Pont does not attempt seriously to discuss the problem from any other than an industrial standpoint. It is interesting to observe that even from that standpoint, and from the particular vantage ground of those who are supposed to profit most by the exigencies of war, he regards war as a losing game, and insists that no one is better qualified to discuss the subject, in the light of the recent war and of all the modern wars that preceded it, than the responsible executive of an organization equipped for and devoted to the manufacture of munitions. Mr. du Pont lays down the broad statement that no munitions concern can live by war alone. It is pointed out that, in the history of the United States, a period covering 139 years, there have been but four major wars, not including the recent one. These wars, he shows, lasted but ten years in all, or about 7 per cent of the time. How could any independent corporation keep itself alive for 139 years by turning out a product that was wanted only during 10 years of that time? he asks. He insists that the manufacturers of war matériel are not supported during the intervening periods, when there is no war, by preparations for future conflicts, which is as it should be, although there has been a persistent popular belief that vast sums have been expended by the Government of the United States in the purchase of munitions used in land and sea practice, and for the purchase of reserve and replacement stocks in battleships and land fortifications and arsenals. It is, however, no doubt true that peace-time activities of the army and navy would not support a great independent munitions manufacturing plant such as that spoken of by Mr. du Pont. Certainly they should not.

But Mr. du Pont has seen fit to go much further into the subject than he would have found it necessary in order to convince himself and the public that peace is unprofitable to the munitions workers. Actuated by a desire or a purpose not exactly apparent from an analysis of his statement, he declares that war is unprofitable even to those who have so large a part in making war possible. The declaration is engaging, if not illuminating. It is not at all difficult to recall the haste with which great industrial plants, in all sections of the United States east of the Mississippi River, were converted into munitions factories soon after the beginning of the war in 1914. It is an open secret that vast fortunes were made by the owners and stockholders in these companies, and that the established business of these plants, or many of them, was neglected or allowed to suffer because of the opportunity for profit seen in making munitions to be shipped across the seas to one or another of the opposing European forces. It would be futile for those who entered so promptly into this undertaking to claim that they were prompted by patriotism or by a desire to assist those who afterward were the allies of the United States in the war. At that time it was the boast of the government that the United States was neutral, and this fiction was vehemently acclaimed and echoed by those who found in it a sufficient excuse for profitable international transactions afterward proscribed by the definite terms of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

How shortsighted and improvident these manufacturers were, according to Mr. du Pont, is made to appear by this illuminating statement from his published remarks: "It is probable that few munitions makers gained much financially from their operations. In the case of the du Pont company, taxes paid to the United States Government during the recent war not only absorbed the entire profits of the company on powder sold to the government, but, in addition, they wiped out all of the profit made on these powders during the preceding twenty years." It need only be observed in passing that this is the first authentic instance known where the operation of the excess profits tax provision of the United States revenue laws has taken, in the form of taxes on profits, a sum in excess of the total profits, to say nothing of the claimed retroactive effect of the law in wiping out profits accumulated during a score of years. But the observation is only incidental. The confusing thing, which has not been explained by Mr. du Pont, is the annual report of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., made to its stockholders in March, 1919. In this report, given wide publicity at the time of its issue, the activities of the company during the four years of the war are reviewed at length. After showing that, during those four years, the company produced a total of 1,466,761,219 pounds of military explosives, it is stated, in the official document itself, that the gross capital of the company was increased during the same period, 1915-1918, from $83,423,000 to $308,846,000 or 270 per cent. During the same period there was distributed to stockholders $140,983,000. The gross business done throughout the war period, in explosives, was $1,490,000,000.

Summarizing the financial results of the four years' campaign, the report continues: "The stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the predecessor of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., sold during the early months of the war at $125 per share. The share of debenture stock and two shares of common stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which were exchanged for the former security, are worth in today's market (December 31, 1918) $593, or an increase in value of 374 per cent. In the meantime (1915-1918) the total dividends on the common stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and on the exchanged securities of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have amounted to 458 per cent on the par value of the original stock. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory financial result." It was stated that, following the signing of the armistice, war contracts worth $260,000,000 were canceled, but the stockholders were assured that no apprehension should be felt on this score because, after liquidation of the munitions business, the company would hold about $200,000,000 of assets, on which, it was claimed, earnings should average the 11½ per cent of pre-war days.

The difficulty of reconciling the official statements made by Mr. du Pont, through his company, to its stockholders, with those made for a more general perusal by the public, is at once apparent. It has not been charged, so far as is known, that any of the financial statements contained in the report of the company issued in 1919, are untrue. It may be supposed that payments have been made to the holders of the du Pont stock strictly on the basis of the company's voluntary statement. The payment of the large dividends reported and the accumulation of such large additions to the capital stock of the company interested would seem to indicate that war does pay, at least so far as the munitions makers are concerned. The people, those who must carry on the wars and pay the enormous costs involved, never have claimed war to be profitable. There is no need for Mr. du Pont to tell them that war does not pay. They know without the telling. There is no need, either, that the people should, in turn, inform Mr. du Pont that the thought of a future war is abhorrent. No doubt he knows this without the telling. He cannot mistake the world-wide movement in behalf of the limitation of armaments. Neither can he escape the conscious conviction of those who have contributed so unselfishly, and withal so uncomplainingly, to the financial support of the government during the war that the few have profited at the expense of the many. If Mr. du Pont's public declaration could in some mysterious way be reconciled with the financial showing published by his company after the end of the war, he would be entitled to the unstinted sympathy which he seems to invite.

The British Empire Exhibition

IN THE year before the war, which was a year of extraordinary activity as far as the promotion of fuller relations between Great Britain and her dominions was concerned, a plan was discussed for the holding of a British Dominions Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in 1915. Several meetings were held and the plan was rapidly taking shape when the outbreak of war automatically compelled its abandonment. Within the last few months, the idea has been once again revived, and plans are being formulated for "The British Empire Exhibition," to be held in Wembley Park, near London, in 1923. Already the British Government has set aside, with the sanction of Parliament, £100,000 toward a guarantee fund, on the understanding that at least £500,000 is forthcoming in further guarantees. Altogether the aim of the promoters is to secure as quickly as possible a guarantee fund of £1,000,000. So confident, however, are they as to the success of the enterprise that a practical start will probably be made when the guarantee reaches £500,000.

Thus far, all the indications point to success. The dominions will be sure to take up the matter with enthusiasm, and all the dominion premiers, prior to their departure from London, after the imperial conference, promised their support to the scheme.

There is, it is true, a wide difference of opinion as to the value of international exhibitions, but the British official view as to their practical usefulness, when properly authorized and managed, is quite decisively favorable. Great Britain is the father of such enterprises, the first great international exhibition being that held in Hyde Park in 1851. The exhibition of 1851 was a great success financially and otherwise, and went a long way to confirm British public opinion as to the value of the international exhibition from the point of view of promoting international friendship and international trade, even if the government has not always shown itself satisfied on this point.

No one fact, perhaps, is realized more clearly in the various parts of the British Commonwealth today than the necessity of developing the internal trade of the Commonwealth as fully as possible. It is, moreover, coming to be seen that the great promoter of trade is not so much the preferential tariff or the subsidy as a fuller understanding of what each section of the Commonwealth needs, and what each section has to offer. No better scheme for advertising these points could well be conceived than a great Commonwealth exhibition, such as that which it is planned to hold at Wembley Park in 1923.

Spain and Morocco

SO FAR, the most notable effect in Spain of the recent Spanish reverses in Morocco is to confirm the various parties in their previous professions in regard to Spain's policy in her protectorate. Those who, six months ago, believed that Spain would be well advised to have done with her Moroccan adventure are more than ever persuaded as to the justice of their convictions, whilst those who have all along resented expenditures in Morocco, for military or any other purposes, are more than ever resentful on this score. On the other hand, the Army is "determined." The defeat of General Berenguer's forces by the rebel Moors is being characterized as a blow to Spanish military prestige for which the most vigorous military action and success alone can make amends. In every way possible, the patriotic aspect of the situation is being exploited.

For the present, a vigorous forward policy in the Tetuan Riff appears to be the policy favored by the government. How far this will continue to be the policy it is difficult to say. In the days which elapsed between the Spanish defeat and the formation of the present Ministry, under the leadership of Mr. Maura, the conservative leader was credited with being in favor of "a complete reversal and turning down of Spanish policy in Morocco." Mr. Maura, it was said, would be willing to give up the idea of subjugating the zone, along the lines hitherto attempted, and was ready to counsel that the positions so far won should be strongly fortified, and that the general "penetration" of the zone should be left to a slow process of colonization. The Count de Romanones would apparently go even further than this. In a recent utterance, he not only expressed himself to the same effect as Mr. Maura, but declared that, "if the people insisted," it might be necessary to withdraw the Spanish army altogether.

Now the difficulty about carrying out either of these proposals lies, of course, in the fact that the moment any such policy should be adopted the whole Moroccan question would be reopened. Under the Franco-German Moroccan agreement of 1911 and the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912, certain portions of Morocco were recognized as being under the protection of Spain. A failure on the part of Spain to exercise her office as protector, either by abandoning the country altogether or by intrenching herself in certain places and leaving the rest of the territory to make out as best it might, would amount to a virtual repudiation of her obligations, and so, as far as she was concerned, of the treaties themselves. Moreover, even if Madrid succeeded in making good its claim that the "fortification policy" did not amount to a renunciation of her protectorate, the chaos into which the whole country would inevitably be plunged would quickly involve Spain in difficulties with France. With the Spanish zone running wild, a refuge and a rendezvous for rebels from all over the country, the task of General Lyautey would be rendered many times more difficult than it is at present.

Very much will depend upon developments during the next few weeks. Recently, these have been favorable to Spain, and, as confidence in General Berenguer, who until the setback a few weeks ago was undoubtedly making headway, remains unshaken, the situation is conducive to a quick recovery.

Newfoundland and the United States Tariff Proposals

ONE of the most serious questions arising out of the new tariff proposals in the United States is the effect of these tariffs upon Canadian and Newfoundland trade. For some time past, both Canada and Newfoundland have been steadily diverting the currents of their foreign trade from Europe to the United States. The export trade of Canada to the United States increased last year by $100,000,000, whilst, in the matter of imports, the increase was even more striking, measuring an advance of fully 28 per cent. The situation of Newfoundland is very much the same as that of Canada. For over 100 years, until comparatively recently, Newfoundland had been carrying on a very considerable trade with Italy and other Mediterranean countries in dried fish. The adverse exchange since the war, coupled with the impaired buying power of these countries, has made serious inroads in this trade, and in the spring of the present year a Newfoundland trade commission was established in New York with a view to developing a market in the United States for fresh fish. The idea was, instead of depending on the dried fish trade, as heretofore, to charter several eighteen or twenty-knot ships to carry fresh fish directly from the Newfoundland banks to New York and other points along the Atlantic seaboard. If the new tariff as at present proposed should be adopted it would deal hardly with Newfoundland's fishery trade in three staple commodities, namely, cod liver oil, which is used so largely in the leather tanning industry, herring, and cod.

As Sir Richard A. Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, pointed out to a representative of this paper in Washington, the other day, the proposed tax of 12½ cents a gallon on cod liver oil would be practically prohibitive. Yet the United States has no cod liver oil industry to protect. The same is true of the herring trade, whilst as regards the Canadian cod industry, Sir Richard Squires contends that the demand in the United States is so large that it could absorb all the fish that Newfoundland could supply without injuring in any way the Massachusetts cod fisheries.

All these aspects of the question will, no doubt, be considered by the Senate Finance Committee, before which Sir Richard recently gave evidence, but the situation as regards Newfoundland trade is only an additional proof, if any were needed, that the artificial protection envisaged in the Fordney tariff proposals is full of very serious possibilities, not only where other countries are concerned, but where the United States is concerned. A prohibitive tariff cannot produce revenue, and if revenue is not the object, in the case of commodities in which there is no home industry, then it is very difficult to see what is the object. One of the great needs for the United States trade is to secure a more equable exchange with other countries. This can never be achieved through the medium of a prohibitive tariff.

Pantomime

IT IS pleasant news, for all persons with a love for the art of the theater at its best, to learn that pantomime is having a revival in France. As a result, it is to be expected that there would shortly be seen on the English-speaking stage something more satisfactory than the fragmentary examples of wordless acting that have been presented from time to time since the last revival of "L'Enfant Prodigue" in New York and London. For theatrical managers today are all showing by their productions that they have the international eye for plays, and, now that difficulties arising out of the war in connection with the commercial relationships of nations are being smoothed away, not more than a few months usually passes between the presentation of a successful entertainment in a European capital and its transference to stages across the Channel and beyond the Atlantic.

Séverin, an artist who has toured the world, is again to the fore in France in the pantomime revival. He has been especially liked by the new generation of playgoers, to whom pantomime comes as a novelty, in Catulle Mendès' "'Chand d'Habits." He has not had the field to himself, however, for there have been times when three theaters were simultaneously offering wordless plays, and once more "L'Enfant Prodigue" has been revived to audiences as delighted as were the first spectators of this exquisite work thirty years ago.

It is probable that the Russian Ballet performances have prepared the way for the success of the pantomimic revival, and many spectators have discovered that there was nothing new after all in the pantomimic elements of this ballet, for, it had all been done before, and, shall it be whispered, rather better done, by the artists trained in the classic French school. The performances of Séverin and the others have made it clear to many why Miss Isadora Duncan has not approved of some of the developments of the Russian Ballet, and has remarked that some of their "dances" were not dances at all, but pantomimes on a spectacular scale.

Another element that has served to remind playgoers that there is a whole school of acting in the pantomime tradition was the presentation of Sacha Guitry's play about the first great French pantomimist, Debureau. In the original performances of this historical piece, under Guitry's own management in Paris, there was a long passage of silent acting. While it would seem that this episode was almost a scène-à-faire, considering the theme of the play, it was omitted in the New York production, presumably as one means of shortening a performance that was excessively long for New York playgoers. A fragment of the original scene, however, was given, and proved one of the memorable bits in the play.

Debureau may fairly be called the inventor of pantomime in the sense of wordless acting, acting that compasses not merely the clowning and horseplay in which it found its origin, but acting which is capable of conveying the deepest shades of serious feeling. This range of expression is covered in "L'Enfant Prodigue," as many playgoers who saw the revival of five years ago in London and New York will remember.

What is the use of trying to act a scene without words, some one may ask, when the ideas to be set forth may be presented so much more easily in words? More easily! There is the point, as all persons who have tried to do something artistic will testify. Effects too easily achieved are too often carelessly achieved, and thus we have the large proportion of slovenly, unsatisfactory acting that is to be seen in the theater today. It is doubtful if the modern theater has known performances that came nearer to perfection than those given at the Gaiety Theater, London, in the days of Nellie Farren. When a youngster was taken into that theater as an apprentice he was required to work up his little bits without lines. Not until he was able to get his effects accurately without the help of words, was he allowed to speak lines. By that time his ability in pantomime was such that his words were in addition to the effects achieved through silent expression. So actors as well as audiences have reason to welcome a revival of pantomime.

Editorial Notes

MR. N. W. ROWELL'S remarks about war before the Canadian Bar Association the other day deserve thoughtful attention everywhere, especially on the eve of the Conference on Disarmament. In emphasizing his declaration that armed conflict is a different thing from what it used to be, he said: "War today involves all the resources of mankind, and it has gradually come to be understood as a consequence that no two nations have a right to embark upon any methods of settling their disputes such as will cause injury to all other nations. We are at the parting of the ways, and we must go forward and work out practical methods for the settlement of international disputes, or we must revert to the old methods involving war, and the things that have made war so destructive." Such utterances as this by one of Canada's foremost statesmen cannot take place too often, in view of the world's pressing need.

SUCH a thing as the postal service runs along with so little outward change that the ordinary citizen seldom remembers that somebody must have problems concerning it to meet. The resident of a great city in the United States may have noticed that of late the postal equipment has included heavy motor vans, and wondered if the Post Office was making the best use it could of vehicles left over from the war. Probably the employment of these lumbering trucks is explained by the Postmaster-General when he says that the parcel post has grown enormously, and that the congestion of traffic in large cities has become acute. So it is no wonder that huge postal vehicles are running, that the pneumatic tubes may again be required for transmitting letter mail, and that Mr. Hays says some underground method must be used. The new Postmaster-General shows good sense in inviting discussion and cooperation between members of Congress, chambers of commerce, and plain citizens and his department.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE may be right in declaring that the United States needs a "careful blend of optimism, pessimism, well-placed energy and reason" in dealing with the "present rapid descent from the height of prosperity to the level of normalcy," but has it hit upon the terms of contrast that rightly describe what is taking place? Even granting that the nation is now getting back to what the President called "normalcy," not everybody will agree that the period of hectic inflation from which the country is now emerging was really "the height of prosperity." If it was, then prosperity for the United States is merely a period in which certain classes of its inhabitants are in a position to make unearned and unwarranted exactions from the other classes, to the tune of much suffering and bitterness. That is to say, prosperity has become an affair of particular classes only. If the Tribune had contrasted "normalcy" with the height of "profiteering" it would have come nearer the truth.

WHILE a play entitled "The Bat" forms one of the attractions for New York theatergoers, and another dramatic production, "La Chauve-Souris" (The Bat) has been staged in London by a company of Russian artists, the old favorite of the German opera-houses, "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat), still enjoys its popularity. Evidently the little twilight flutterer, rejected, as Æsop has it, both by birds and beasts, has found a congenial resting place in the realms of dramatic art.